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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,179—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1897.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1897.
† SHANNON	4188	F. Cole	18th Dec.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	25th "
† CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	1st Jan. 1898.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	8th "
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	15th "
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	22nd "
† SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	29th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	5th Feb.
† BALLAARAT	4890	W. J. Nantes	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	5th Mar.
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	12th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	19th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	26th "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	2nd April.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	W. H. Moule	9th "
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	16th "
B.M.L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. A. Wheler	23rd "
* SHANNON	4189	F. Cole	30th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* CARTHAGE	5287	J. R. Lendon	14th "
B.M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews	21st "
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IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,149	1st Jan., 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Feb., 1898.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
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TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	13th Jan., '98.

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Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis.	3,826	24th Dec., 1897

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MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeCo'spellier.	18th Dec. 1897

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PUBLIC MEETING.

A PUBLIC MEETING under the Auspices of the BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION will be held on FRIDAY next, the 17 inst., at 5-15 P.M., in the Hall of the FRAMJI COWASJI INSTITUTE, to adopt a MEMORIAL to the HOUSE OF COMMONS, on the question of the expenses of FRONTIER EXPEDITIONS and the FRONTIER POLICY.

DINSHA EDULJI WACHA,
N. G. CHANDAVARKAR,
AMIRUDIN TYEBJI,
Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association.
14 December, 1897.

NOTICE.

I do hereby give notice that from the 15th instant till the 15th March next, any DOGS found straying in the Streets or beyond the enclosures of the houses of the Owners of such DOGS will be destroyed in accordance with the Provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

H. G. GELL,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 13th December, 1897.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

WARD ELECTIONS.

I HEREBY give notice as required by Section 25 of the aforesaid Act that MONDAY, the 10th January, 1898, has been FIXED for the WARD ELECTIONS to be held simultaneously for all the Wards.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 13th December, 1897.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

I HEREBY give notice as required by Section 25 of the aforesaid Act that MONDAY, the 31st January, 1898, has been FIXED for the JUSTICES' ELECTION.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 13th December, 1897.

GENERAL ELECTIONS OF COUNCILLORS UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT 1888.

PURSUANT to the provisions of Section 22 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act 1888 I hereby fix the following dates for the General Elections of Councillors to take place in the year 1898.

FIRSTLY.—For the Ward Elections to take place simultaneously for all the Wards, Monday, the 10th January 1898.

SECONDLY.—For the Election by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Monday, the 24th January, 1898.

THIRDLY.—For the Justices' Election, Monday, the 31st January, 1898.

FOURTHLY.—For the Fellows' Election, Friday, the 11th February 1898.

Printed forms of nomination papers either for the Ward Elections or the Justices' Election can be obtained free of charge by persons entitled to them on application at the Commissioner's Office at any time within seven days previous to the respective days fixed for the Ward Election and Justices' Election.

As regards nominations attention is invited to Section 26 of the Municipal Act, and it will be observed that the days fixed for the Elections (Wards and Justices respectively) are the days on which nomination papers are to be delivered at the Commissioner's Office before 5 P.M.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 13th December, 1897.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY'S CO., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of the following STORES for twelve months, commencing from the first day of January, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight :—

Cocoanut Oil best	About	28 tons.
Castor	"	111 "
Kerosine " 125° flash	"	6,308 gallons.
" " 150°	"	2,775 "
Cotton Waste No. 1 best	"	25 tons.
Cylinder Oil	"	2,100 gallons.

To be delivered FREE on Railway Wagons, Waree Bunder, Bombay.

The Contractor to pay all claims for shortages through leakage and other preventible causes in transit.

Cocoanut Oil and Castor Oil Cask to be returned free to Waree Bunder, Bombay.

Each items to be tendered for separately.

Sealed Tenders endorsed as such will be received by the Bombay Agent, at his Office, Treacher's Buildings (Fort), up to 1 P.M. (Gun-fire), on the 20th December, 1897.

Forms of Tender can be had on application at his Office on payment of one Government Rupee.

The successful Tenderer or Tenderers will have to deposit in Government Paper, or in cash, to the extent of five per cent. of the value of the Contract.

The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

RICHARD ROBERTS,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Secunderabad, 9th December, 1897.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge :—

JOHN LAIDLAW, late a clerk in the Bombay Saw Mills and Timber Works, Byculla.
ALEXANDER RULE, late General Timekeeper, Locomotive and Carriage Department, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Parel.
RUSTOMJEE BOMONJI PASTAKIA, late of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.
EUSEBIO FRANCIS VIEGAS, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.
Dr. MISS G. BUTLER, late of Bombay, European Inhabitant.
BHANJI BAPUBHAI, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Acting Administrator-General.
Administrator-General's Office, High Court, Bombay, 13th December, 1897.

XMAS TREES.

MESSRS. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & Co., have just received per S. S. CALEDONIA a very large stock of the following GOODS quite suitable for XMAS TREES and equally delightful to young children.

ALL GOODS SUBJECT TO DISCT.
ACCORDING TO THE BULK OF ORDER.
LARGE ORDERS
SPECIAL LARGE DISCT.

		Rs.	a.
Photo frames	from 8 annas to	2	8
Toy books for children	from 6 annas to	1	8
Mechanical Picture books	from 12 annas to	3	0
Puzzle Boxes	from 12 annas to	3	8
Scrap Boxes	from 12 annas to	2	0
New Games for children	from Re. 1 to	2	8
Scrap Albums for children	from Re. 1 to	3	8
Stamp Albums	from Re. 1 to	5	0
Packets of Scraps for children	from 4 as. to	0	12
Large Scraps	from 6 annas to	1	0
Children's Picture Books	from 6 annas to	1	8
Dressing Dolls	from 12 annas to	1	0
Photo Albums	from Rs. 1-8 to	6	0
Fairy Tales for children	from 12 annas to	2	10
Arabian Nights	from 12 annas to	2	10
Xmas Card Packets for children	from 2 as. to	1	0
Dictionary in a Locket	from Re. 1 to	3	8
Painting Books for children	from 6 annas to	1	8
School of Art Painting Boxes	from Re. 1 to	4	8

LEATHER GOODS.

MESSRS. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & Co. being appointed wholesale Agents of a well-known leather goods manufacturer of London have just received a consignment per S. S. CALEDONIA to be sold off at the London wholesale price.

A SINGLE ARTICLE AT THE WHOLESALE PRICE.
A GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR XMAS TREES.

		Rs.	as.
Purses	from 8 annas to	2	0
Card cases	from 8 annas to	2	0
Dressing cases	from Rs. 4 to	6	0
Blotters	from Re. 1 to	3	0
Blotting Pads	from Re. 1 to	3	0
Writing Portfolios	from Rs. 2 to	6	0
Writing Desks	from Rs. 2 to	8	0
Girls' Work Boxes	from Rs. 2 to	6	0
Hand bags	from Rs. 2 to	6	0
Jewel cases	from Rs. 4 to	8	0
Ladies' Cutlery Companions	from Rs. 4 to	12	0
Scissor cases	from Rs. 3 to	5	0

N. B.—In ordering goods please state the approximate value.

D. B. TARAPOREWALA, SONS & CO.,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. "MIKADO," arrived from MIDDLESBROUGH, and HULL are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain Clark, will attend every morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th December, 1897.

TO COTTON MILL-OWNERS.

FINISHING PLANT FOR SALE.

THE Cawnpore Cotton Mills Co., Ld., having given up the manufacture of Cloths have their finishing PLANT FOR SALE cheap consisting of :—

1. Starching and Mangling Machine.
1. 11 Cylinder drying Machine with patent cloth expanding roller.
1. Pasting table with steampipe.
1. Damping Machine.
1. Large Calendar.

All the Machinery is by Messrs. Mathew and Platt, Salford, and is in thorough working order. Can be seen at any time by intending purchasers.

Price for the whole plant complete Rs. 8,000.

Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, on 22nd December, 1897, up to 2 p.m. for the supply of the following Articles :—

1. Hay, Green Grass, Rice Straw and Lucerne Grass for Municipal Bullocks, Heifers, Calves and Horses for one year, from 1st March 1898, to 28th February 1899, or for a period of three years from 1st March 1898 to 28th February 1901.

2. Hay, and Rice Straw for Cattle, Sheep and Goats at the Municipal Slaughter Houses at Bandora, for one year, from 1st April 1898, to 31st March 1899, or for a period of three years, from 1st April 1898, to 31st March 1901.

Printed Forms of Tenders and conditions of Contract, etc., can be obtained on payment of One Rupee for each form of Tender at the Office of the Health Officer.

A deposit of Rs. 2,000 must be paid in to the Chief Accountant's Office at the time of lodging Tenders, which will be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

Successful Tenderers must pay full stamp duty on their Contracts, and the charges for executing them and such further deposit as with the Rs. 2,000 deposited with the Tenders will make up ten per cent. on the amount of the Contract.

Successful Tenderers shall be required to keep a reserve stock of Hay to meet two months requirements on Municipal land at the Flats or such other positions as may be approved.

Hay, Straw, Green Grass and Lucerne Grass to be of the 1st quality, and samples of the same must be lodged in the Health Officer's Department.

Tenderers must distinctly understand that the terms as regards deposit, etc., stipulated in the Tender form, will not be allowed to be altered by them either before or after the acceptance of the Tender on the grounds of former precedents or for any other reason.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and reserves the right before accepting Tenders of revising such of the rates in successful Tenders as may appear to be exceptionally high.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 13th December, 1897.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF AHMEDABAD CARPETS.

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 15th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder without reserve, at their Sale Rooms, the following on account of the concerned :—

6 Pieces Ahmedabad made rich carpets.

1 piece	8-7 by 5-1	feet.
1 "	8-5 by 5-3	"
1 "	8-11 by 5-2	"
1 "	14 by 9-4	"
1 "	14-10 by 10-5	"
1 "	15-5 by 10-2	"

Now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Bombay, 14th December, 1897. Auctioneers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF 11,250 CWTS. RED LINSEED.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Doongry old Jail, South Jail Road, Nursingpura, Godown of Mr. Ebbji Oomersy, by order of Messrs. Ebbji Oomersy and on account and at the risk of the undernamed gentlemen :—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Goormookbroy Sookhanand—
6,250 cwts. Red Linseed Khandeishi Jari.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. Nensy Kheraz and Co.—
2,500 cwts. Red Linseed, Khandeishi Jari.

On account and at the risk of Mr. Shrikurson Balkurson :—
2,500 cwts. Red Linseed Khandeishi Jari.

The above will be sold in small convenient lots to suit buyers.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 14th December, 1897.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage, Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs 15), and double Harness (Rs. 20) and Saddle (Rs 15), Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs.	a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17	0
Examination and Certificate	10	0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5	0
Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt.	6	8

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	13
Folders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilliette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.
"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.
"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, and I have prescribed it now for the last eight years in my hospital and private practice, and found it of great benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,
"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS IN LOCAL TRAINS.

ON and from WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, certain of the WEEK-DAY and SUNDAY LOCAL TRAINS, running between COLABA and BANDRA, will be SLIGHTLY ALTERED. For particulars of which please refer to notices exhibited at Stations.

D. FF. POWELL,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 10th December, 1897.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Members of the ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB will be held at the Club House, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1897, at 6 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

PASSENGERS DETAINED in Detention Camps in the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS cannot receive BATTA hereafter.

9th Dec., 1897.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are advised that on and after FRIDAY next, the seventeenth instant, the DOWN PASSENGER TRAIN LEAVING VICTORIA TERMINUS, Bombay, daily at 14-30 o'clock for POONA, and the UP PASSENGER TRAIN LEAVING POONA DAILY at 6 o'clock for Bombay, will be STOPPED at THANA by signal to pick up and set down First and Second Class Passengers only and their servants to and from Poona or stations beyond.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, the tenth of December, 1897.

NOTICE.

ABDUL RHUMAN MIRZA AND Co., beg to inform their patrons and others that they have just OPENED their well-known ARAB STABLE at BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD, BYCULLA, where best ARAB HORSES of this year's season have arrived and are arriving every week. Also best Chargers, Racers, Cavalry Remounts and Polo Ponies can be seen here and selected. Every help given by the Proprietors to the Customers in selecting the animals. A visit to the STABLES is solicited.

Bombay, 24th November, 1897.

DIABETES AND ACIDITY.

Cure in 48 hours! Price, each, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

THOUSANDS have been cured, some of whom had suffered more than twenty years. Apply to—

MANAGER, V. C. WORKS,
Ranaghat, Bengal.

MADRAS RACES.

1ST SPRING MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the 1st ENTRANCES for the 1st SPRING MEETING to be held on the 25th, 27th and 29th January, 1898, CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to first para. of General Condition No. 9.

G. M. J. MOORE, LIEUT.-COL.,
For Honorary Secretary, Madras Races.

HEILGERS' COALS.

WE are prepared, as SOLE AGENTS, to quote and-or SELL first class BENGAL COALS now extensively known as :—

HEILGERS ANTHRACITE A SEAM.
HEILGERS BITUMINOUS B SEAM.

For particulars as to Rates and Shipments apply to—

TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
44, Elphinstone Circle, Sole Agents.

CORPORATION OF CALCUTTA.

LOAN NOTIFICATION.

THE Commissioners of Calcutta are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council given under Section 401 of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888, to open a Debenture Loan for Rs. 10,53,600 (ten lakhs fifty-three thousand six hundred) on the security of the rates, taxes and dues imposed and levied under the Calcutta Municipal Consolidation Act, 1888.

2. The Debentures will have a currency of twenty-one years from the 1st February, 1898, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st February and the 1st August of each year.

3. The form of the Debentures will be that given in the Twelfth Schedule of Act II. (B. C.) of 1888.

4. No Debentures will be issued for any sum less than Rs. 500, and above that amount Debentures will be issued only for complete sums of Rs. 100.

5. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above loan of Rs. 10,53,600 will be received by the Secretary to the Corporation up to 2 o'clock P.M. of THURSDAY, the 16th December, 1897.

6. Each Tender must be made out in the form annexed to this Notification, and enclosed in a sealed cover, addressed to the Secretary to the Corporation, and superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1897-98."

7. Each Tender must be accompanied by Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency-notes or Cheques for not less than 3 per cent. of the amount tendered.

8. When a Tender is accepted, the deposit, when made in Currency-notes or Cheques, will be held as a payment in part of the amount tendered, and will bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum from the date of acceptance of the tender, provided that the whole amount tendered is paid up in the manner hereinafter prescribed; but no debenture will issue for the sum so deposited so long as the entire amount of the tender is not paid.

9. The deposits on tenders, which may not be accepted, will be returned on application, and no interest will be payable on such deposits. If an allotment after being made is not taken up, and the full amount allotted is not paid as hereinafter prescribed, the deposit will be forfeited.

10. The rate at which a tender is made must be specified in rupees, or rupees and annas; a tender in which the rate is not so specified will be rejected as null and void.

11. The rates stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna. If a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

12. The balance of the accepted tenders must be paid into the Bank of Bengal in the following instalments :—

One-third by the 31st December, 1897.
Do. by the 14th January, 1898.
Do. by the 31st January, 1898.

Parties, whose tenders are accepted, will have the option of paying all or any of the instalments before the dates specified above, and will receive interest from the date of such payment.

13. Anticipation interest will be paid on all instalments from the respective dates on which such instalments are paid into the Bank of Bengal to the 31st January, 1898.

14. The Commissioners have fixed the minimum at Rs. 98, are are not prepared to accept any tender at a lower rate. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate a *pro rata* allotment will be made (if the tenders are accepted), but no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 500.

15. The tenders will be opened by the Loan Committee of the Commissioners, at 2-30 p.m., on Thursday, the 16th December, 1897, at the Municipal Office.

W. R. MACDONALD,
Secretary to the Corporation.
Municipal Office, Calcutta, 1st December, 1897.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR DEBENTURES.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Municipal four (4) per cent Debenture Loan for 1897-98, and agree to pay for the same subject to the conditions notified at the rate of Rupees annas for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me.

I enclose Government Promissory Notes, Calcutta Municipal Debentures, Currency Notes, or a Cheque for Rs.

(Signed.)

Dated

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE,
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers selecting this route not only derive the benefit of the grand scenery of the Hawaiian Islands ("The Paradise of the Pacific") but also avoid the cold and disagreeable weather so often experienced on the more Northern Tracks.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates. Apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 18th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 80·28 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100° c amounts to 0·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

Can be had at Rs. 9 6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants

COLD WEATHER HOSIERY & UNDERWEAR FOR GENTLEMEN.

	Rs.	as.
Pure Natural Wool Vests, 6 for	30	0
Do. do. Pants, 6 for	40	8
Do. do. Socks, 6 for	6	8

CASHMERE & MERINO HALF-HOSE,

	Rs.	as.
Striped and Plain Merino, per doz., from	15	0
Black and Navy Cashmere, per doz., from	11	4

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

NEW AND LARGELY REDUCED PREMIUMS.

THE attention of intending Assurers is directed to the following special features of this Society :—

LARGE CASH RESERVES.
ANNUAL CASH BONUSES.
MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES issued payable on attaining the age of 45. 50, or 55, or previous, in event of death.

For copies of the new Prospectus apply to

KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries

CALEDONIAN INSURANCE COMPANY,

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MacDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL under the

NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

If the POLICY be effected now it will participate in the PROFITS for the past 3 years.

THE FUNDS

have more than Doubled during 5 years and now exceed

Rs. 1,17,00,000.

As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and
unquestionable Security
being the principal
Features of the Oriental

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES, ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE :
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :—
LONDON HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 3: Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens	12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	"	9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	"	6,380,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY :

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Acting Agent.
Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST......Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. SASSOON J. DAVID.	NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent. per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay 28th July, 1897.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS :—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Voslau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
EMIL POHL & Co.	London.
W. DOYLE	London.
GEO. IDLE CHAPMAN & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES :

Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN WILSON
Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES :

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH : ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers
LONDON OFFICE : 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH ; 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva. Smyrna. Port Said, Odessa Jerusalem.

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 07 July, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANK.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. 1 bon.	1,325
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1220
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,235
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	121
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£8	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£29¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	40,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,000
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	130
Breals Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	170
Broach City Press Co., Ld	800	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,1:0
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	81½
Fort	150	8,500	580	'25+80	1,040
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs11	145
Khamgaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	460
Mahuva Press Co., Ld.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	500	500	58	70
Mercantile	600	125	125	dvd Rs 4	85
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs20	375
Mummar M.	100	200	all	15	205
New Berar	90	500	500	dvd Rs45	540xd
New Indian	90	125	125	dvd 16½	155
Prince of Wales	130	500	500	20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	0	385
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Ind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,200
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	20	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	..	000	10	dvd Rs65	1100

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad ad. v.	700	1,000	,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	536
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	80	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	750
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.86	615
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	890
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.5	725
Central India	1,000	400	500	dvdRs.70	1,635
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	785
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1010
Coimbatore S and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	725
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvdRs.12	552½
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	535
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	955
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.40	485
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing DCo., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	510
Empress	2,100	500	50	dvd 25	575
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	600
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.35	610
Hingunghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,000	500	500	25	715
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,560
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	490
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	50	1090
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	825
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	660
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	225
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	220
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	800
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	848	1,000	1,000	20	575
Khandeish	750	1,500	,000	dvdRs.30	840
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	725xd
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.10	235
Lord Reay Mfg	440	1,000	1,000	30	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	1,030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,450
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	460
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2540
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvdRs. 5	122½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.75	2185
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,772	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	450
Oriental	6,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	340
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld.)	748	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,280
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	835
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs55	1185
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	900
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	2050
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	780
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	355
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	280
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	250
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	625
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmshunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd.
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	580nom.
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	700
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	250
Wadia Mills	1,600	1,000	1,000	...	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	45
Badhain File	5,000	100	100	12	148
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,800
Do. New Issue	500	875	825	75	1,705
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	57
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	501
Bombay Flour Mill	4,000	500	500	50	1,300
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	230
Delhi Cloth General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	100	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	350
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	185
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	160
Napier Hotel Co.	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	14
Phillips & Co. Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	80
Port Canning Co.	6,000	2,000	1,000	dvdRs20	467½xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	60
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,045
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	135	158
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvdRs11	27 3-

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	21-14
China Leaf	"	25-10
Pekin, bar Gold, old	"	26-11
Do. do. new	"	25-10
Australian, bar Gold 100	"	25-11
Bombay bar Gold	"	25-10
Sovereigns	"	16-4
Do. Dragons	"	18-3
Bar silver 17	"	78-0
Do. 17½	"	78-2

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 25m. Sun sets, 5h. 24m. High water, 2-3m., 2-2s. Low water, 8-21m., 7-53a.
Bombay Light Horse squadron parade, 6-30 a.m.
Messageries Maritimes' s. s. Yarra, due to arrive, daylight.
Port Trustees' Annual Inspection of the Harbour and Light-houses, 12-30 p.m.
Prize-distribution, Cathedral High School, by Her Excellency Lady Sandhurst, Town Hall, 5 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game at 4-45, this evening.

VURJEEVANDASS MADHOWDASS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, SION.—During the month of November last the total number of patients treated in this dispensary was 1,440, among whom the number of new admissions was 439, being classified as follows:—Hindus, 278; Mussulmans, 72; Parsees, 34; Christians, 41; and other classes 14. The average daily attendance was 48.

BURGLARY AT RIDGE ROAD.—Ardeshir Cursetji, a Parsee coffee shop-keeper at Ridge Road, has reported to the police that some time during Saturday night his place of business was broken into and a cash-box, containing thirteen currency notes for Rs. 10 each and Rs. 210 in cash, was carried away. Upon an inquiry the box was subsequently found broken open in the compound, with only Rs. 40 in currency notes and the cash in it.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Mallandaine, will play the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45:—

March	L'Esprit de Corps	Mallandaine.
Overture	Die Irrfahrt Um's Gluck	Suppe.
Fantasia	The Flying Squadron	Kappey.
Mazurka	Ein Liebesduo	Faust.
Scena	Giuramento from Genaro Anesse	Sanelli.
Valse	Mon Ami	Gassner.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT THE PEROO MILL.—On Saturday afternoon, a number of labourers were engaged shoring up some excavations made for the foundations of the new extension of the Peroo Mahomed Mill at DeLisle Road, when the side suddenly gave way, partially burying some of the labourers under the earth. When extricated, three of the female labourers were found to have been severely injured, and they were immediately removed to the J. J. Hospital, where they were detained under treatment. The condition of two of them is considered to be critical.

PLAGUE SCARE AT DAMAUN.—Our Damaun correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—A report was brought to his Excellency the Governor early yesterday morning that dead rats had been found in the British Customs office at Kunta, and in consequence the native official and his subordinates removed to a pendal. Thereupon his Excellency issued a proclamation by beat of drum preventing people coming to and going from Damaun from using the Kunta road, which is at a considerable distance from the Kunta village in which the Customs office is situate.

THE DIAMOND JUBILEE AND THE JAINS.—Mr. Khimji Hirji Kayani has received the following letter from Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Secretary to Government, Political Department, under date December 8th:—"Sir,—Under instructions from the Government of India, I am directed to request that you will convey to the Jain community of Bombay her Majesty the Queen-Empress' gracious appreciation of the sentiments conveyed in the loyal telegram sent by you on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of her Majesty's reign.

REPORTED THEFT OF DIAMONDS.—Lukhmidas Naggurdas, a broker, residing on the third floor of a house at Shaik Memon Street, has reported to the police that early on Saturday morning a purse, containing two unset diamonds and a diamond ring, collectively valued at Rs. 408, was stolen from the pocket of a coat, which he had left hanging in the bedroom. The stolen property, it appears, was originally entrusted to complainant's brother for sale, who in turn handed it over to complainant to sell them. On Saturday morning the complainant's brother asked complainant to return the property, when the latter found it missing.

FATAL JAVENILE PLAY.—Abdool Kadur Mahomed Sahib, a Mahomedan lad, aged six years, residing with his parents at Narelwady, picked up a box of lucifer matches, which was lying in the house, on Saturday afternoon, and went out to play. While doing so, he set fire to a quantity of hay, which was lying about forty paces away from the back of the house. The lad stood enjoying the blaze, when a spark set his clothes on fire. He went running home with his clothes burning, and they were taken off by his father, but not before both his sides had been severely burns. No report of the occurrence was made to the police until the lad, who was treated at home, died on Sunday evening. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday morning, at Narelwady, on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in a verdict of accidental death.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A LABOURER.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Harri Raghoo, a labourer, aged twenty years, residing in a boarding house at Koombharwada. About a month ago the deceased was engaged as a labourer at some repairs at a musjid at Byculla, and while carrying a basket of mud on his head, his foot slipped, and in the fall his right leg coming in contact with a piece of glass, was injured at the knee. He went home, where some household remedies were applied to the wound, and Harri continued his work for about ten or twelve days. One morning he complained of stiffness in his neck and his jaws being locked up. On the following day he was seized with severe spasms, when Harri was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he improved considerably under treatment and was doing well up to the 2nd instant, when fever set in and terminated fatally on Sunday. A verdict of death from tetanus consequent on the injury caused by the above accident was returned by the jury.

KILLED BY A BULLOCK.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Foras Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Sajan Hajee, a Mahomedan lad, aged five years, residing with his parents on that road. About twelve days ago the deceased was being led by his mother along the Argyle Road, when a bullock cart laden with cases came from behind. The driver shouted out to them and the mother and the deceased moved on the right side of the vehicle. Just as it was passing them, the lad touched the bullock, when the animal kicked him on the right leg and knocked him down; and as he lay on the ground, the bullock trod on the left leg. The mother picked up the deceased, who had both the legs injured, and having placed him in a vehicle with the assistance of a policeman, took him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. The wounds were dressed and the mother was advised to allow deceased to remain under treatment in the hospital, but she refused to do so, and took her son home. Three days after she took deceased to the hospital, where the wounds were re-dressed, and as the injuries had become worse, the mother thought it advisable to keep him in the hospital. On the following day symptoms of tetanus developed, and as the condition of the deceased became hopeless, the mother brought him home, where he died on Sunday afternoon. A verdict of death from tetanus in accordance with the above facts was recorded.

THANA NEWS.—Our correspondent, writing on Sunday, says:—Mr. J. B. Alcock, Acting Sessions Judge of Thana, will receive charge of the office of the District Sessions Judge, Nassik, on the 13th instant. Mr. A. Shewan, M.A., the permanent incumbent of Nassik, resigns the Indian Civil Service on the same day. Mr. Mohsin Badrudin Tayebji, I.C.S., Assistant Sessions Judge, Shikarpur, will, it is stated, succeed Mr. Alcock at Thana. Mr. Kuvarji Khandubhai Desai, B. Sc., L.C.E., Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, is transferred from Dharwar to Bandora, in the Thana Collectorate. Mr. K. K. Desai is a son of the Executive Engineer, Thana District.—Dr. F. A. Moos, Plague Authority at Thana, intends to make a complaint in the court of the First Class City Magistrate here, against Narsee Narayen Kumbhar, of Koliwada, for concealing a plague case, which occurred in his house last week. On Friday last, the boys of the Marathi School, No. 2, located in Bazar Peith, in one of the chawls belonging to Seth Ratansi Premji, were by the direction of the Plague Authority, removed from the place for ten days on account of dead rats having been found in the school rooms there. The chawl is now being disinfected and lime-washed. A few cases of bubonic plague occurred lately at Raimurde, the head-quarter station of the Customs Salt Department near the Railway station of Bhayndar, in the Thana Taluka. There were fourteen persons under observation in the Segregation Camp yesterday. The camp of Mr. R. P. Barrow, Collector and District Magistrate of Thana, is at Padghe, in the Bhewndi Taluka, at present.

THE CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS AND QUARANTINE.

THE following notice has been issued by the Plague Committee for the convenience of those who wish to spend the Christmas holidays out of Bombay:—"Clerks, students, and other persons wishing to spend their Christmas vacation at places across the harbour and other places where Messrs. Shepherd and Co.'s steamers touch are requested to apply to this office (giving their names and addresses in full and furnishing certificates from responsible employers, to enable medical inspection on their return) for permission to purchase return tickets, which will exempt from quarantine all such persons, provided they are visiting places where plague has not been registered for the last 20 days (names of these places will be published in the course of this week) and returning to Bombay on or before the 2nd January 1898."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

DISPUTE REGARDING SALE OF GERANIUM OIL.

SOCIETE GENERALE MERCANTILE VS. J. STANLEY SMITH AND ANOTHER.

THE plaintiff claimed as damages for the defendants' breach of contract the sum of Rs. 4,603 and interest, &c. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes, and Mr. S. Bayley, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs are a joint-stock company incorporated in Paris, and carrying on business in Bombay by their duly authorised agent, John Zuberbuhler. On the 15th May 1897, the plaintiffs agreed to buy from the defendants, carrying on business in Bombay under the name of Bertie Smith and Co., 2,000 kilos of Indian geranium oil at 5 francs per kilo upon the terms contained in a writing signed by the first defendant, J. Stanley Smith. It was further agreed that 25 per cent. of the contract price of the 2,000 kilos of oil should be paid forthwith by the plaintiffs, and Mr. Zuberbuhler accordingly handed to the first defendant a cheque for Rs. 1,800, such sum being approximately the equivalent, at the then ruling rate of exchange, of 25 per cent. of the contract price of the oil. On the 17th May 1897, it was discovered that the words and figures "at 5 francs per kilo ex-Marseilles," which appeared in the writing, and which had, owing to an oversight on the part of an assistant in the plaintiffs' Bombay office, Mr. Hummell, been written in ordinary ink, had not come out in the plaintiffs' press copies. Mr. Zuberbuhler accordingly sent Mr. Hummell to the defendants' office to request the first defendant to put his initials against the figures and words denoting the price agreed to be paid for the oil. The first defendant, however, refused to place his initials as requested, saying that he found that he could not supply the oil for the reasons which he then gave. The first defendant subsequently called at the plaintiffs' Bombay office, and said that he was unable to supply the oil. Mr. Zuberbuhler informed him that the defendants would have to pay damages for their failure to perform the contract. The first defendant then said that it was an unfortunate affair, and that he must take his chance. At the request of Mr. Zuberbuhler, the first defendant, on the 19th May, returned to him the cheque for Rs. 1,800. The plaintiffs therefore claimed to recover from the defendants, by way of damages for their non-fulfilment of the contract, the sum of Rs. 4,603, being the difference between the contract and the market price of the oil, regard being had to the rate of exchange and the price of the oil ruling in Bombay at the time agreed upon for the performance of the contract.

The defence was a denial that, by the writing of the 15th May and signed by the first defendant, the defendants agreed to supply to the plaintiffs 2,000 kilos of oil at the rate of 5 francs per kilo. When the first defendant signed the writing, the words, "at francs 5 per kilo c-o Marseilles" did not form a part of and were not written therein. The defendants denied the statements of the plaint and said that the cheque for Rs. 1,800 was handed to the first defendant for the purpose of enabling the defendants, if possible, to procure the oil at the rate of 5 francs per kilo. The defendants being unable to obtain the oil at that price, the cheque was subsequently returned to the plaintiff. The reason why the first defendant, on the 17th May, refused to put his initials against the figures and words denoting the price in the writing was because the figures and words did not form part of the writing when it was signed by him on the 15th May; and as he had not agreed to supply the oil at the price subsequently inserted in the writing, he refused to initial the alteration; and informed the plaintiffs' assistant, Mr. Hummell, that he was unable to supply the oil at such a low figure as 5 francs per kilo. Defendants denied that the plaintiffs had suffered any loss or damage by reason of the alleged breach of contract, and put the plaintiffs to strict proof of such alleged loss or damage. The defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with during the day.

THE COW PROTECTION SOCIETY'S ANNUAL CELEBRATION.

EXHIBITION OF HORNED CATTLE.

THE ninth annual celebration of the Bombay Cow Protection Society was held, on Sunday, at the spacious premises known as Madhav Baug, situated on the verge of the Cowasjee Patel Tank. The whole of the premises was decorated with flags and banners, palm leaves and garlands, and festooons of flowers. The main gateway was surmounted by a large arch exhibiting the mottoes of the society. On the large covered verandah to the north of the premises, accommodation was provided for the native gentlemen and others who attended the meeting held in the afternoon for the distribution of prizes. The chief aim of the society being to improve the condition of cows and other cattle in this presidency, and to afford encouragement to those who assisted in that object, an exhibition of cattle of different descriptions was held in the compound of Madhav Baug, at 8 o'clock in the morning. A native band played in the compound during the day. Boards displaying the society's mottoes, with appropriate pictures, were erected at different spots in the compound. The animals consisted of cows, buffaloes, bullocks, calves, heifers, etc., about one hundred in number, the owners of which competed for the prizes which the society had notified to award to the best animals. The exhibition was kept open from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Messrs. Runchordas Morarjee, Khodadad Rustomjee Wacha, Sevaklal Kursondas, and Fakirjee Nowrojee Elavna were appointed a committee to select the best animals for prizes, and they accordingly selected forty-four animals of different descriptions for that distinction. The prizes consisted of cash payments ranging from rupees ten to rupees two, and were awarded out of a sum subscribed by several gentlemen for the purpose, the aggregate sum subscribed being upwards of Rs. 200. Among the subscribers to the prize fund were Messrs. Tribhowandas Vurjivandas Madhavdas, Khodadad R. Wacha, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Morarjee Goculdas Munjee, Jairam Naranjee, Mooljee Jaitha, Thackersey Mooljee, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, Kalidas Jootha, Jamnadas Tribhowan, Hemraj Jaising, Gordhandas Ruttonsey, Chattoorbhooj Morarjee, Soonderdas Dharamsey, and others.

At 3-30 p.m., a meeting was held in the spacious covered verandah, at which Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit presided; and there were also present Dewan Bahadur Manibhai Jasbhai, Messrs. Govindjee Thakersey, Tribhowandas Vurjivandas Madhavdas, Dharamsey Sunderdas Mooljee, Khodadad R. Wacha, Narotum Morarjee Goculdas, Sevaklal Kursondas, Munmohandas Dyaldas, Kalidas Jootha, Framjee Hormusjee Madon, etc. The printed reports of the society for 1893, 1894, and 1895 were distributed among those present; and on the motion of Mr. Khodadad R. Wacha, seconded by Mr. Framjee Hormusjee Madon, the reports were unanimously adopted. It appeared from the reports that the income for the three years was Rs. 14,137, Rs. 14,288, and Rs. 9,221, respectively; the expenditure for the three years being respectively Rs. 12,299, Rs. 10,003, and Rs. 9,884, leaving at the end of 1895 a balance of Rs. 28,410 in hand. The land for grazing cattle which had been purchased at Chimboor and presented to the society by its late secretary, Mr. Damodher Goculdas, was found insalutary for the cattle, and was therefore disposed of for Rs. 5,826, and the amount was placed to the credit of the society. The Native Piece Goods Merchants Society had presented to this society the sum of Rs 5,200. For a new grazing ground for cattle the society had purchased a suitable piece of land, about 24 acres in extent, near the sea-shore, at the village of Pakhadi Kegaon, at a short distance from Oorun. The report expressed regret at the death of the late secretary, Mr. Damodher Goculdas, and tendered acknowledgments to the donors to the society's funds.

The report having been adopted, a new managing committee was appointed; and thanks were voted to the retiring committee. Regret was also expressed for those of the members of the latter who had died, namely, Pundit Gatulalji, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, Messrs. Damodher Goculdas Master, Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee, C. I. E., Framjee Dinshaw Petit, Damoder Thackersey Muljee, Choonilal Motilal, and Nagindas Laldas. Addresses were then delivered by Messrs. Sevaklal Kursondas, Munmohandas Dyaldas, and Ana Martund Joshi, in the Hindu, Gujerati, and Marathi languages in support of the objects of the society. The chairman next distributed the prizes. Verses in praise of the objects of the society in Marathi, Gujerati, and Hindee languages were then sung to the accompaniment of instrumental music, after which thanks were voted to the society's supporters, and the proceedings terminated. In the evening the whole of Madhav Baug was illuminated. Mr. Damodher Jugjivandas Master sang songs on the advantages gained by man from the use of cattle; and the assembly dispersed at a late hour.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 13, Farringdon Road, London, England.

ARTILLERY COURT MARTIAL AT RANGOON.

BY order of Brigadier-General Glasgow, a Court martial was held on Tuesday morning (Nov. 30) in the Court Martial Room, Regimental Lines, Rangoon on Sergeant-Major William Sullivan, Royal Artillery.

The Court was composed of Lieutenent-Colonel C. F. Stevens, President, and Captain A. L. Carrola, R. A., Captain A. J. Shaw, 15th M. I., Captain R. H. Dewing, 16th M. I., and Lieutenant E. C. Doughty, 2nd Suffolk Regiment.

Captain Kelsall, R. A. prosecuted.

On the members being sworn in, the following charge was read to the prisoner:—You are charged with conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in that you, at Rangoon, in a written complaint dated the 15th November, 1897, signed and preferred by you under section 43 of the Army Act to the General Officer commanding Rangoon District with reference to the manner of conducting the investigation and trial of a charge preferred against Company Quarter-Master Sergeant William Smith, made use of highly improper language regarding your commanding officer, Major H. C. Molesworth of the Royal Artillery, to this effect:—"The whole case, as far as the prosecution is concerned, is simply an expedient devised of Major Molesworth, to mislead the General Officer commanding Rangoon, the prosecutor, the court, and bring military law and justice into ridicule and disrepute, and so save his own position with the prisoner and throw dust into the eyes of everybody, while he himself poses as the upright and honourable officer.... All his pay work, and issue of pay, is left to the Quarter-Master Sergeant who has the knack of never having anyone to replace him, never teaches any one placed there for the purpose, and so makes himself indispensable to the incompetent or indolent Company commander."

The prisoner pleaded not guilty to the charge.

Brigadier-General Glasgow produced before the Court the document purporting to be the complaint made by the prisoner. The document was brought to him by a European boy on the morning of the 15th November, 1897. He asked the boy whom it was from, and he replied from Sergeant Major Sullivan.

Master Gunner J. Duncan, R.A., and Sergeant Instructor Whittaker, identified the handwriting and signature of the accused on the complaint that was sent to the General by the prisoner.

The President then read out the complaint, and the case for the prosecution was closed.

The prisoner made a long defence in which he endeavoured to prove the slackness and incapacity of the Battery Commander. He had made the statement alleged in the complaint in good faith and in the performance of a public duty and they were true in substance and in fact. The statements were made under section 43 of the Army Act under which they were priviledged unless they were made maliciously or falsely. The charge against him was under section 40 of the Army Act. No charge could be preferred under that section, and the section under which the charge could be brought was 27 (1) or (2), By this section officers and soldiers could be punished for making statements or accusations which were proved to be false.

Fred Sullivan, the accused's son, deposed to his father going to Major Molesworth's lodgings on the morning of the 15th November, and asking him to forward the letter to the General. Major Molesworth said "No, you are too found of making complaints." The prisoner said "If you don't, I'll forward it." Then the Major told witness's father to go and do as he liked. The prisoner gave witness the paper and he took it to General Rolland. When he got to General Rolland's house, witness was told that the General had gone away. He then went to General Glasgow and gave the complaint to him.

The prisoner called several witnesses with the object of proving that Quarter Master Sergeant Smith referred to in the charge was drunk and disorderly on the 1st November, and that he had previously been acquitted through the prosecution not being carried on in a proper way.

The first witness called was Sergeant Milne. He saw Q. M. S. Smith on the 1st November, and he was drunk.

Lieutenant Wilkes, R. A., examined, said he could not identify the handwriting of either of the two letters produced but he thought the first was in the Company office on the 3rd November when Q. M. S. Smith handed over the keys of the safe. He thought Major Molesworth gave them to the Sergeant Major. He thought the Sergeant Major took the key and cash but he was not sure whether Major Molesworth took them. Major Molesworth was not present when the cash was counted. He asked Major Molesworth to let Q. M. S. Smith come out of his bungalow to arrange the papers of time-expired men. Major Molesworth did tell him that Smith had been working with him till 2 p. m. one day, but he could not remember the date. He told Corporal Short about it on a certain date, but he could not remember the date. He was at Smith's quarters the day after his arrest, but did not remember making an assertion concerning the prisoner. He did not remember when he first knew about Smith's arrest, and he did not know of any message he sent to the officers' mess. Some one told him of the arrest, but he did not remember who it was, nor the time nor place. Major Molesworth told him that Smith was under arrest for drunkenness but he did not remember the date. He could not say whether the letter produced was in the handwriting of Major Molesworth or not. He had seen Major Molesworth's writing numerous times. He did not ask Corporal Short what state Smith was in on the 1st November. Short told him he had seen Smith drunk on the day of his arrest but he did not remember the date he was told. He did not remember if he told Major Molesworth of this statement.

Gunner McLaughlin, sworn, said he received his pay twice in November from Q. M. S. Smith. He drew out money from the Savings Bank last month when Smith paid him. No officers were present.

Bombardier Twomey deposed that Smith paid him for the past four months, except when he was under arrest, when Sergeant-Major Sullivan paid him. No officers were present. He heard several remarks that witnesses would give evidence on behalf of Sergeant-Major Sullivan, but they were afraid.

Bombardier Sullit stated that Sergeant Smith had paid him for the past four months. When Major Blewitt was in command of the company, an officer and the Quarter Master Sergeant paid him.

Bombardier Daly deposed he had been paid for the past four months by Smith and no officer was present.

Father P. St. Guilly testified to the work which Sergeant-Major Sullivan had done towards furthering temperance. Thanks to Sergeant-Major Sullivan many young men in the Companies of the Royal Artillery, in Rangoon had joined the Temperance League. Major Molesworth himself had expressed his satisfaction with the behaviour of his men, who had been punished less frequently since they had become total abstainers.

Gunner O'Neill said he had been paid for the last five or six months usually by Smith. He could not remember any officer being present. He was paid last month by Smith and no officer was present.

Bombardier Kavanagh said he had no doubt the letter produced was in Smith's handwriting and bore Smith's signature. On the inner leaf was Major Molesworth's writing. He was well acquainted with both these handwritings. He had been a clerk in the Company's office about fifteen months. He usually received his pay from Smith. He assisted in making up the pay list and accounts of October. He could not be certain who kept the key of the safe from the 3rd November till he left the office, but Sergeant Nicholls made the payments during that period. The letter was then read and filed as evidence.

Corporal Short said he saw Smith on the 1st November drunk. Lieutenant Wilkes asked him on the day of the trial if he knew what Smith's object was in asking for a court-martial. He replied he did not know. Lieutenant Wilkes then asked witness what state he thought Smith was in. Witness said he was drunk. Lieutenant Wilkes then said the Major had told him that Smith was working in the office with him till about 2-30 p.m., and he was sober then. Witness said the Major could not have noticed him much, or he would have seen that he was not fit to be in the presence of an officer. This was on the first day of the trial, about 7-30 a.m. Witness did not make any statement to the Adjutant about the condition of Smith, but on the 14th Sergeant-Major Sullivan did so in the presence of witness, and Sergeant Milne. Witness received his pay from Smith.

Sergeant Brady deposed he was court orderly of the court-martial on Monday, 15th November. He saw a book passed round amongst the officers in the court-martial room. It was like an order book. He heard Major Molesworth say something about what happened at Delhi, and this drew witness' attention to the book. He had known Sergeant-Major Sullivan for about fifteen years. Previous to this trial he could not say that Sullivan was in any way prejudiced against Smith, though he had been given opportunities to put him under arrest had he been so inclined. Witness ordered away Sergeant Milne from the precincts of the court during the trial of Smith by order of the Adjutant. Major Molesworth was about the court-martial room at the time.

Gunner Shanahan deposed he had received his pay from Smith for the past five or six months.

Gunner White identified the handwriting of the letter before-mentioned as the writing of Smith. The handwriting on the inside appeared to be Major Molesworth's, but he was not certain, as he was not so well acquainted with Major Molesworth's writing. He had been employed about fifteen months in the office under Smith. He was called into the office in April 1895, when he found the work of the Quartermaster Sergeant's department very much in arrears. Captain Minter was in charge of the Company then. He could not tell how much the work was in arrears, but the clothing account due on the 31st March had not been started, nor had the Station Store account. The half-yearly return of necessaries had not been started nor the quarterly return of Commissariat stores. They were not started till Major Blewitt took command when it took a considerable time. Major Blewitt always made payments himself or deputed an officer to do so in his presence. Sergeant Nicholls paid him when Smith was under arrest on the 6th November last. No officer was present. The remainder of the Company were paid at the same time. When Smith went on leave in 1895 there was no sergeant in the Company competent to do his work. He was not present when Smith went on leave, but when he joined the Company Sergeant Dixon was acting for him witness prepared a statement of valuation necessaries deficient when Captain Minter gave overcharge. This showed a deficiency of about Rs. 150. The clothing was not sufficient when Major Blewitt took over command nor were the receipts and issues of clothing properly kept but he could not answer for the necessaries. The task of working off the arrears fell chiefly on Sergeant-Major Sullivan. Witness worked late at night to help in this sometimes up to 10 p.m. Sergeant-Major Sullivan to his knowledge did not get any remuneration for his trouble. Major Blewitt expressed his satisfaction at the way the work was done. He remembered that vouchers of necessaries had been lost.

Gunner Ryan deposed he usually received his pay from Smith. He had been four years and eleven months in the Company.

Sergeant-Major Sullivan then asked that he might call Captain Kelsall and General Glasgow as witnesses, but he wanted to ask legal advice before doing so. He also wished to file as evidence certain documents. As these documents were not in court, the court adjourned.

THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

ONE result of the withdrawal of all but two of the Madras regiments from garrison duty in Burma will be a diminution in the transport charges involved in the annual reliefs carried out by troopship. The extension of direct railway communication, in like manner, minimises the necessity of sending reliefs between Bombay and Sind by sea. It would seem, therefore, that the time had come for the Government of India to consider the subject of the local trooping service, and to decide whether it would not be expedient in the interests of economy to follow the recent example of the Admiralty, and leave this work entirely to the shipping companies. The relative advantages of hired transports and troopships, manned and officered by the Navy, were long and warmly debated, but the arguments of those who advocated the relegation of these non-naval duties to non-naval agencies, and the imperative need of increasing the number of combatants prevailed over conservative traditions. The Indian imperial troopers have been abolished, and most of the Colonial troopers have followed them, and although one or two storeships still remain in the Navy, it is understood that these also are to be gradually discarded. The question in regard to the local trooping service is complicated by the fact that the work is carried out by the Royal Indian Marine, and a prolonged controversy has been going on with the Admiralty with regard to the overlapping duties undertaken, or that might be undertaken, by this service and those performed by the Royal Navy. The dispute has arisen out of the contribution or subsidy which India was called on to pay for the local defence of her coasts some time after the Admiralty took over that duty from the old East Indian Navy, which has been abolished since 1863. India has provided two ironclad turretships, two torpedo gunboats, and seven first-class tordedo boats, all of which are handed over to the Admiralty and shown in the Navy list. Half of these vessels are in commission and half in reserve at Bombay, the Admiralty manning them and India paying an annual subsidy for them, over and above her contribution to the regular East Indies squadron, a certain proportion of which is bound to be kept in Indian waters. This dispute between the Indian Government over the amount of this subsidy and the proper number and class of vessels maintained is to intricate and extends to too many side issues to be dealt with now, but the Royal Commission on the administration of the expenditure of India has gone into the question in great detail, examining witnesses on both sides. It is clearly established that owing to the division of control and duties there is a considerable waste both of money and working power. At present the Royal Indian Marine

CONSISTS OF NINE SEA-GOING SHIPS,

all of them carrying lascar crews. Of these the Lawrence, a steel, paddle despatch boat of 1,154 tons and over thirteen knots speed, is a special vessel for constant service in the Persian Gulf; she is now unarmed although for a short time she carried guns, and she performs precisely the same duties as the R. N. gunboat Sphinx, the two vessels being practically at the disposal of the Resident. The Clive and the Canning are constantly and the Dalhousie and Mayo occasionally employed for local trooping, and the Minto—practically the Resident's official yacht, but used also for carrying the small reliefs to Perim and the Somali coast—is detached for service at Aden, the rest being on various special survey, light-house and police duty. In addition to these there are four river boats on the Irrawaddy and on the Tigris. Admiral Hext, the Director and spokesman for the Royal Indian Marine, maintains that if certain of his vessels were armed, two gunboats, at present maintained at the expense of this country, might be dispensed with. The Admiralty on the other hand, have good reasons for refusing to allow the arming of vessels not under their control—and it may be shrewdly surmised that if sanction were given India would soon find herself saddled with a miniature navy. At the same time Admiral Hext was emphatic on the point that even if armed the R. I. M. vessels would not be able to meet the attacks of hostile cruisers—a matter indeed that does not admit of doubt—but only to do police duty on their own coasts and suppress piracy. The suppression of piracy, transport of troops, guarding of convict settlements, and survey and light-house duties was the work for which the Royal Indian Marine was intended, but except in the Persian Gulf and on the Arabian coast there is now practically no scope for the first-named service. and Admiral Kennedy evidently carried several members of the Commission with him in declaring that the best thing would be for the Admiralty to buy the special vessel Lawrence and carry on the Persian Gulf service themselves; and although the substitution of a white for a lascar crew would cost more, there would be saving in other respects. Admiral Hext went further and declared that the cost of these vessels in the Gulf and at Aden ought not to be borne by India at all, and there is no doubt that the political and military burden of Aden cannot now be justly saddled entirely on this country, while the Australian colonies and the Far East settlements contribute nothing. This is

ONE OF THE FIRST READJUSTMENTS

between the Home and the Indian finances that should be made. Sir Donald Stewart considers that the true economy would be to sell all the R. I. M. vessels not required for trooping purposes—a drastic measure that might probably lead to an inquiry into the need of any Royal Indian Marine at all. It is quite certain, however, that the Admiralty would object to take over any local trooping service, even if they consented to do the Gulf work and the survey work.

It is clear that if the Persian Gulf and Aden marine services would be better done by the Admiralty, with or without a subsidy from India—a financial question involving much debate—and if they also under took the survey duty in Indian waters which they carry out elsewhere, there would be nothing left for the vessels of the Royal Indian Marine except some police work and the local transport work. But the loss of the Warren Hastings, the finest of the local troopers, raises the new question whether it would not be much better to give up Government trooping work entirely and carry out the reliefs with hired transports! With the reduction of the Madras garrison in Burma, and only comparatively short gaps to be covered by route-marching between the Sind and Bombay railways, is there any justification for keeping up special vessels with their officers and crews and the consequent pay and pensions and expenditure on maintenance, merely in order to relieve the few regiments from over-sea now employed in garisoning these provinces It is true that the R. I. M. vessels are sometimes employed in carrying reliefs to Africa and the Straits, but there is a strong suspicion that this course has been adopted in order to find some work for them. Even if the greater part of the present work afloat were taken from the Royal Indian Marine there would still remain the numerous port appointments ashore, and until the questions of Aden and the Persian Gulf—which their own Director considers properly Admiralty work—are settled, they would retain the ships employed there. But in the present short-handed state of the admission of a large number of officers from the Merchant Service a short time ago, there would be no difficulty in the Government of India arranging with the Admiralty to give commissions to all the R. I. M. juniors whose prospects were affected by the abolition of the R. I. M. troopers, and no one would suffer by the change. At a time when the finances of India are strained to the utmost, and burdens in the shape of additional expenditure on the fronter and on the increase of British officers in the native regiments are seen to be in prospect, a close scrutiny of all possible sources of waste of public funds and of all possible economies is the clear duty of the Government whatever vested interests be affected.—*Pioneer.*

"WHO is Bismarck?" Such was one of the questions set in the entrance examination this year in a certain Prussian Regiment. The following—according to the French paper which tells the story—were among the replies received:

Bismarck was Emperor of the French.
Bismarck is dead.
Bismarck lives on a pension in Paris.
Bismarck took part in the Campaign of 1870, and received a medal for good conduct.
Bismarck is a decendant of the Hohenzollerns and was born on the 1st of April.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road, London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Merkara, 1,948 tons, Captain F W Fry, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, Rangoon, Moulmein, &c. with a general cargo and duty paid salt.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dumra, 762 tons, Captain E C Russell, will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major R D Longe, Captain G W Mitchell, Captain Hon R E Mostyn, Lieutenant A G Thompson, Lieutenant H S Strong, Mr H C Cadrington, Lieutenant L E Burne, Mr and Mrs A M De Souza, Mr R Shaik and 65 deck.

THE Wilson Line s s Mikado, 3,306 tons, Captain G E Pickering, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull (12th Nov), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mrs Ward and 5 children, Miss B Hayden, Mr, Mrs, and Miss Wright. The Captain reports that the vessel collided with an unknown steamer in Suez Gulf. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Finlay Muir and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—DECEMBER 13.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Imperialist	2177	Gladstone	Marmugoa	18-12	F M & Co
C	Muzaffari	1388	Mcallister	Marseilles	18-12	B&P S N Co
D	Arabia	2330	Read	Marseilles		W& A G & Co
F	Sirsa	1691	Alexander	N F		M M & Co
G	Setos	1153	Jacobs	Zanzibar	14-12	F Heyer
H & J	Ehrenfels	1668	Wacmoru	Hamburg	14-12	G & Co
K	Clan Robertson	3104	Roberts	Antwerp	13-12	F M & Co
N	Caledonia	2629	Andrews	London	25-12	P & O Co
P	Wardha	2563	Fausset	N F	14-12	M M & Co
Q	Bq. Grosvenor	517	Bribner	Mauritius	16-12	H S Sidick

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
Bahaduri	829	Adam	Karachi	11-12	S & Co
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Mangalore	13-12	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
15	Dumra	762	Russell	Karachi	14-12	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agents.
Kaveri	872	S & Co
Zuari	218	S & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44'3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44'20 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Mikado s	Pickering	Hull, Nov 12.

DEPARTURE.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Merkara s	Fry	Rangoon, &c.

The steamer Dumra, Captain Russell, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Karachi, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Arabia, for Marseilles, Liverpool, &c.
" Yarra, for Chioa, &c.
" Shannon, for Aden.

HIGH COURT.—DECEMBER 14.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

378-94—Crawford B and Co—The Municipal Corporation for the City of Bombay vs The Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company—Little and Co. Part heard.

Testementary Suits.

23-96—Manshuklal D and J—L W G Carnac Administrator-General vs Lakhmidas Damodher and others—D and Dhanjeesha.
1-97—Dikshit and D—Lakhmidas Damoder vs Dhanvahu widow—Manshuklal D and J.
2-96—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Umamram—M M Sacklatwala.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

473 and 474-97—Sorabjee and J—Amtoobai vs Soolemanjee Essajee and others—Payne G and S.

Petition for hearing and final disposal.

K D Shroff for Meherbai—In the matter of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and in the matter of Government and Meherbai, widow of Eduljee Muncherjee Tavernwalla—F A Little for Government. Part hard.

Postponed Long Causes.

2-97—Thakurdas D and C—Khimjee Jairam Narronjee vs Moorarjee Jairam Narronjee and others—Little and Co and Thakurdas D and C.
217-97—Maganlal and R—Gocuidas Karamsey and another vs Bai Vellabai and another—Thakurdas D and C and Maganlal and R.
254-97—Maganlal and R—Bai Nandibai vs Bai Vellabai and another—Thakurdas D and C and Maganlal and R.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

For Judgment.

235-97—Little and Co—Pherozsha Pestonjee Randia vs The Sun Mills, Ld—Hiralal M and M.
405-97—Muljee H R—Wagjee Korelee vs Jamnadas Vussanji and others—Payne G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

8-97—Edgelow and G—Canji Narron vs Madhuram Mathuradas—In person.
421-97—M N Saklatwalla—Mulla Kadherbhai Mulla Amiji vs Bai Fatmabai and others—Payne G and S.
464-97—Craigie L and O—Purmeshridas Hurjimul and another vs Brijlal Juythroop and others.
486-97—Mansukial D and J—Cursondas Hurgowan vs Narsingrao Syboo Vadnala—In person.
487-97—Tyabjee D and Co—V M Pakvasa and another vs Baburao Ramchender.
495-97—Payne G and S—Soolamanjee Issofabhai and another vs Abdoolally Suliamanjee and others.
513-97—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India, Ld vs Vithuldas Khetsey.
514-97—Craigie L and O—The Commercial Bank of India, Ld vs Vithuldas Khetsey and others.
572-97—R S Brown and Co—Dadabhoy Dhunjibhoy Chamarbagwalla vs Keshaw Narayen Sonavri.
588-97—Dikshit and D—Gangaram Bapsoba Itale and others vs Appajee Bapujee Karjupiker and another.
592-97—Framjee M and M—Govindram Girdharidas vs Khan Mahomed Sheriff.
605-97—Maganlal and R—Thuker Meghjee Ludha and others vs Ludha Sounderjee and another—C and V.
607-57—Wadia and G—Bhogilal Chunilal vs Choksey Khursedjee Byramjee.
610-97—Hiralal M and M—Kandumbai alias Rashaubi vs Imam Hoosein Khan—M H Khan.
615-87—Pestonjee R and K—Ramjee Adekuran vs Purshotum Nathoo.
617-97—Payne G and S—Bhoota Raichand and others vs Thacker Odhawjee Vi-ram and another
618-97—Chitnis M and M—Thaker Moorarjee Vullabjee and others vs The Advocate General of Bombay.
623-97—Edgelow and G—Karamsey Damjee vs Sha Heera Kutchra.
625-97—Mansukial D and J—Pandit Nilkant Maneckchand Kashweri vs Mahomed Baker Gazrani.
627-97—Payne G and S—Merwanjee Rustomjee and others vs Jeeraj Mulukchand and others.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

32-97—In person—Abdool Rahiman Hajee Soomar vs Hajee Ebrahim Jo sub and another.
41-97—In person—Balkrishna Ramchandra and others vs Shrichand Jitha and others.

Defended New Long Causes.

320-97—Daphtary and F—Govind Doshrat vs Damodar Jugonnath and another—Muljee and R.
321-97—Jehangir and S—Bai Halimabai and another vs Ibrahim bin Baloo Miya Panwelikar—Sorabjee and J.
327-97—In person—Veera Dooda vs Sir Edward Ezra Abdoola Sassoon and others—Brown and M.
81-97—Little and Co—Mahomedally Abdool Hoosein vs Gulabchand Munalal and others—Ardeshir H and D.
189-93—Bhaishanker and K—Hajee Abdool Rahman Hajee Mahomed vs Multani Govindram Girdharidas—Ardeshir H and D.
390-97—Edgelow and G—Raghnathjee Tarachand vs Muljee Damodhar—Little and Co.
304-9—Jamardhan and A—Ruttonjee Pestonjee Malegamwalla vs Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy Mehta and others—P R and Kola and Wadia and G.

AT Bow-street on November 19 Harry Wayman, captain of the steam-ship Baluchistan, appeared to thirteen summonses charging him with having on as many different dates navigated his vessel between the United Kingdom and a place outside the same—to wit, Bushire, in the Persian Gulf—without serving out to the crew, as soon as he had been ten days at sea, anti-scorbutics in the shape of lemon or lime juice. Sir John Bridge convicted the defendant on eight of the summonses, and ordered him to pay fines and costs amounting to £8 16s.

THERE is a story told of what happened some time back at a dinner given in Madras in honour of that splendid old Scot, the Right Hon. Sir Mountstuart Elphinstone Grant Duff. There was a Highland Regiment then enjoying high life in the Fort, and in honour of the great and good man, the givers of the dinner did violence to their own ears and engaged four stalwart sons of the Gael to play at dinner behind the great man's chair, after the fashion of the sons of the mist. As the wild and madding strains rose and swelled high and shrill, so swelled the heart of the honoured guest. At last, fired by the strains of his own Clanpiebroch, he turned, with heaving breast and kindled eye, to the biggest-boned and most scarlet haired piper of them all, the Pipe Major, and said:—"Oh, but that was braw! At what pairt o' the kintry do you come frae ma mon?" Then he subsided with a groan as he of the streaming pipes, drawing himself up to his full height, with a sweeping military salute to his chief, replied in a brogue as broad as the dining table, and a grin he could not hide "Fram Connemara yer hanor."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8 No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES ! PRIZES ! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

BACHELORS' CHAMBERS, FURNITURE specially designed for this purpose. Estimates supplied on application to JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Grey Arab, 13-3, six years. Believed Sound, Powerful Trapper. Rs. 300. Apply F. SORABJI TALEYARKHAN, Nepean Sea Road.

TOMSON'S BRONCHIAL or COUGH SYRUP. Excellent preparation for Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Cough and Cold in the head. Apply to TOMSON and Co., Kalbadevie Road, Bombay.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

LADY'S BICYCLE FOR SALE "Bird" fitted with Dunlop tyres, a very nice easy running machine. Price Rs. 225. Apply C SCHULTZ, 5, Colaba Causeway.

XMAS! XMAS!! XMAS!!! PRESENTS: —18 ct. GOLD NECKLACES with pendants set with rubies and pearls, from Rs. 32 to Rs. 5.— NUSSERWANJI and Co., Jewellers, 125, Hornby Row, Fort.

TOYS, DOLLS, GAMES, and FANCY GOODS, suitable as Xmas Presents; all latest Novelties at Cheapest prices, now on view at SHROFF'S XMAS BAZAAR, Hornby Row.

N. B. DANTRA & Co.'s Pure Superior Teas—Golden Orange Pekoe Re. 1-12; Rose Orange Pekoe Re. 1-10; Rose Pekoe Re. 1-8; Flowery Orange Pekoe Re. 1-6; Flowery Pekoe Re. 1-4; Orange Pekoe Re. 1-2; Pekoe Re. 1; Pekoe Souchong ans. 14; Souchong ans. 12; and Congou ans. 10 per lb. These Teas are universally acknowledged to be the best in every respect and are in increasing demand both in India and abroad.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Tea and Coffee Merchants, 33, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED FIRST CLASS ENGINEER and CARDING MASTER, for the Nadiad Mill. Only thoroughly qualified and experienced men need apply to Messrs. MANORDAS HURRUKCHUND and Co., Opposite Mulji Jaitha's Market.

WANTED.—WORK and TUITIONS by a Matric., With L. Persp., O. Proj., Surveying, Levelling, a little Carpentry and B-k-k-pg. Outstation no objection. Apply to "S," care of this Paper.

SNOWFLAKE OIL, imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold by Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ld., and by Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., and at the Kerosine Oil Godowns, Mazagon, at Rs. 5 8 per case.

XMAS ! Up-country Residents supplied with Fresh Fruits and Pomfrets. Chestnuts 8 as. per lb.; Walnuts, Dates, Currants, Apricots, Sultanas, each 4 as. B. C. TUKINA, at Khara Kua, Bombay.

HOME PRESENTATION.—INDIAN CURIOS, Wooden and Ivory Toys Brass, Copper and Silver Wares, in great Variety to select from.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, 16, Humum Street, Fort.

MATHERAN, PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known, comfortable, and long-standing European Hotel is open. The most central position is a great advantage to Residents. Cuisine good.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes walk From Railway Station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. It is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR. Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts. Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

A FORTUNE TO BE MADE.—WANTED, at once, in every locality, an intelligent person to act as our Agent. No special knowledge required, and without interfering with present occupation. An excellent opportunity for a capable young man or lady.—Address, MORSE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 3, Red Lion Court, London, E. C.

A SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE is a lifelong remembrance as a Christmas Present or a New Year's Gift. It never gets out of order. Duplicate parts, &c., always in Stock. The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5 Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OLD ESTABLISHED PARIS FIRM, wishes to enter into communication with Firms in India with a view to the IMPORTATION of ORAHS. Address, H. G. M. A, Poste Restante, Place Bourse, PARIS, (France).

A LADY, well-educated and musical, desires to hear of a Lady to whom she could act as Companion Salary secondary consideration to comfortable home. Reference kindly permitted to the Editor, "Bombay Gazette," and Mrs. GEARY. Replies to be addressed "A. T. T.," "Bombay Gazette" Office.

CONCENTRATED ESSENCE of CHIRETTA is a purely vegetable Tonic, and peculiarly adapted in diseases of the Liver and Debility attendant on Fever, etc., Re. 1 per bottle. Prepared by THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

W. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA :—Municipality of Bombay. Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97. Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English subscription Rs. 12 per year, including Postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & CO.—The original and only firm that SUPPLIES thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class DOMESTIC SERVANTS, patronized by the Officers of the service as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, care of STEFFENAUER and Co., No. 5, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Fee, Rs. 2, each servant.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

XMAS CARDS for sending home, a large and varied Assortment now on view at the ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers to Her Majesty the Queen and Empress of India, Whiteaway, Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3 to subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done, in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8, Postage Annas. To be had at this Office.

CAVANAGH and MARTIN will ARRIVE here early in October, with a SHIPMENT of 200 HORSES, consisting of CHARGERS, HACKS, CARRIAGE PAIRS and PONEYS.

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THE BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES ARE THE MOST PERFECT PIANOS IN THE WORLD.

THESE Pianos are specially built to withstand the Climate of India, the wood used being solid and the most seasoned, while a solid Iron frame extends over the wrest block.

Though LOW PRICED, these HIGHCLASS instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation on Western Civilization. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, or one Piano in every working hour of the day.

These Pianos have also a grand reputation for EXCEPTIONAL SWEETNESS and RICHNESS of tone, their perfect and never-failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and the length of time they keep in tune which is two or thrice as long as any other Pianos. is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

JULIUS BLUTHNER is the "Holder of 15 Patents" and "Distinctions." Their Aliquot Pianoforte has been patented throughout Europe and America.

Pianos by the above maker are received monthly by the SOLE AGENTS and they are offered at Manufacturer's Prices "plus" freight.

The Sole Agents invite Inspection of these superbly Grand, Rich and Brilliant-toned Pianofortes.

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CHUBB'S AGENT.

37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT, BOMBAY.

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APOLLO HOTEL,

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ENTIRE CHANGE IN THE COOKROOM STAFF, AN EXPERIENCED "CHEF" HAS BEEN ENGAGED,

All the OLD COOKS have been DISMISSED,

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AND THE BEST TABLE in the East.

PRIVATE ROOMS for Small Parties.

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HAND-BOOK. OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE........................ Rs. 6

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, DEC. 13.

THE latest telegraphic news calling for notice in this column, to hand through Reuter, was referred to in our report under Saturday evening's date, and we now annex our usual weekly comparative statement of the movement of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Week's Receipts	364,000	268,060	228,000
" Exports to U. Kingdom..	136,000	140,000	87,000
" Continent	200,000	85,000	97,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept.	4,452,000	4,096,000	2,886,000
" exports to U. K. do.	1,809,000	1,468,000	833,000
" " to Continent do.	3,057,000	1,187,000	957,000
" Stock in the Ports	1,070,000	1,223,000	966,030

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 10th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Total supply of all kinds	3,980,000	3,960,080	3,981,650
" " Surats	38,000	128,410	155,580

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1897.	1896.	1895.
Stock in Liverpool	665,000	818,030	973,750
" London	4,000	7,000	6,000
American Afloat	400,000	351,000	226,000
East Indian	3,000	4,000	7,500
Total ...	1,072,000	1,180,030	1,213,250
Price of Middling-Americans ...	3 6-32d.	4 1-8d.	4 5-8d.
" Good Dhollera	3 2-32d.	3 21-32d.	3 7-8d.
Difference......	1-8d.	15-32d.	3-4d.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes :—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...Inc.	Rs.	4,55,461
" " Branches......Inc.	"	67,450
Other ....Dec.	"	30,61,722
Government Securities ....Inc.	"	4,53,994
Other authorised "		unchanged.
Loans ....Inc.	"	88,307
Bills Discounted and Purchased ....Inc.	"	13,35,927
Balances with other Banks ....Dec.	"	15,706
Cash...............Dec.	"	41,37,499

Money was becoming a good deal less plentiful last week than it had been and the Statement of Affairs of the Presidency Bank issued to-day shows at the close of the week a diminution in the Cash Balance since the previous Saturday of over 31¼ lakhs. This was due mainly to heavy withdrawals from Private Deposits; but in Bills discounted there had been a considerable increase as well as a slight addition to Loans, the net increase in Trade Requirements having been some 44¾lakhs, compared with an addition of 19½ lakhs in the same direction in the week preceding. In Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and branches there was an increase of 5½ lakhs.

COTTON has been quiet here again to-day, and prices are unchanged. Exporters have bought 500 bales of ready new Cotton, consisting of 200 Damergaum, at lbs. 153¼; 100 Dhulia, at Rs. 146; and 200 Bengal, at Rs. 136¼ to Rs. 138; while the Mills have taken 950 bales all new Oomra varieties and Bengal, with the exception of 250 bales old Bhownuggur, at Rs. 163 per candy.

The official telegrams to hand from the Cotton-growing districts this morning report nothing fresh regarding the crop, the weather over the whole of the area remaining seasonable, and favourable for the harvesting of the earlier, and the maturing of the later, growths. Throughout the Broach and Dhollera circles the plants were in flower, and in the districts of the latter bolls were appearing in a more or less forward state; the Wudhwan crop being excellent. At Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the Cotton crop was flourishing.

WHEAT and SEEDS continue to be neglected by shippers and quotations are nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows :—

Cotton	3,239 bales.
Wheat	7,519 cwts.
Linseed	2,580 "
Gingellyseed	28,303 "
Poppyseed	832 "
Castorseed	2,669 "
Rice	2,926 "

FREIGHTS are firm; but very little fresh business has transpired to-day. Holders of tonnage are now asking 18s. per ton from January to May shipment; but we have not heard that this has been paid.

EXCHANGE opened this morning steady at 1s. 2 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 1-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Business has been upon a very small scale to-day, for transactions having been reported either way, and the market closed firm as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand		...1s. 2 29-32d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	...1s. 2 29-32d.	"
Do.	3 months' sight.	...1s. 2 31-32d.	"
Credits	3 do.	...1s. 3 3-32 to ⅛d.	"
Francs	3 do.	...1·59	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak and declining and rates for 3½ per Cents have receded ¼ to 5-16ths per cent. from Saturday's quotations, say to 98¼ for Money, and 98 3-16 for Account. Threes 92, nominal.

SHARES are quiet and steady. China Mills have advanced Rs. 10, Empress and Manockjee Petit Rs. 5 each; and Lukhmidas have declined Rs. 5.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2¾ per cent. Consols	113 1-16
3 per cent. Rentes	104
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	60 9-16
Bar Silver	27 7-8

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 10.

Knatchball, Capt, Bo Dist, Recruiting Officer, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 11.

Cowan, Major, Bo, East York Regt, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Hughes, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd R I Rifles, on duty, from England.
Burne, 2nd Lt, Bo, 1st Wilts Regt, on duty, from England.
Dunn, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd R S Rifles, on duty, from England.
Barton, 2nd Lt, Punjab, R I Regt, on duty, from England.
Williams, 2nd Lt, Punjab, N Regt, on duty, from England.
Mitchell, 2nd Lt, Punjab, R A, on duty, from England.
Tanner, Major, Punjab, R E, from furlough, from England.
Crichten, Lt, Punjab, R A, on duty, from England.
Stevens, Lt, Punjab, 21st M P, from leave, from England.
Venabbs, Capt, Bengal, 1st Gloucester Regt, from temporary in England, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 11.

Davison, Major, Bengal, 2nd B L, on leave, to England.
Roche, Capt, Bengal, 6th B L I, on leave, to England.

DECEMBER 13.

Sawyer, Vety Lt, Bengal, A V D, on duty, to Lucknow.
Wood, 2nd Lt, Bengal, 1st Scotish Rifles, on duty, to Bareilly.
Campbell, Lt, Punjab, Rifles Brigade, on leave, to England.
Macleod, Surgn Capt, Punjab, I M S, on leave, to England.
Tanner, Major, Punjab, R E, on duty, to Rawalpindi.
Maxwell, Major, Punjab, R E, on duty, to Mian Meer.
Hughes, 2nd Lt, Bo, R I Rifles, to join, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 14th December, 1897.

1. There will be no parade on Saturday afternoon the 18th instant.

2. The Range will be reserved for F Company on Saturday afternoon the 18th instant. The trains for Coorla leave Victoria Terminus at 2-30, 3 and 3-30 p.m. Bombay time and Byculla 12 minutes later.

By order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th December, 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week :—
No. 1 Company, (Town Hall Compound)—Thursday at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.
No. 2 Company Nesbit Road Head-quarters—To-day and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.

2. Leave of absence has been granted to Gr. J. M. Kelly for three (3) months from this date.

3. The Corps will parade at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, at 4 p.m., sharp, on Saturday next the 18th instant, and proceed to Pilot Bunder, Colaba, to continue the annual Gun Target practice. Expenses, &c., will be refunded on application.

Dress.—Drill order without arms. Putties to be worn.

Cyclist members of the Corps attending the practice may parade at the same time and place. Lamps to be carried. Dress the same.

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

A Cinderella Dance will be held on Saturday next the 18th instant. Particulars can be seen on the Corps Club Notice Board.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AT SEA.

DEATH.

STRAGHAN—December 5, at Suez, on board Transport Dunera, Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Straghan, Commanding 1st Norfolk Regiment, aged 47 years.

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

MEHRJEE—December 13, opposite Marine Lines Station, Bombay, Bai Dosibai, daughter of Hormusjee Palonjee Mehrjee, daughter-in-law of the late Dr. Dadabhoy Jamaspjee Kapadia, and grand-daughter of the late Mr. Ruttonjee Cursetjee Batliboye. Funeral this (Tuesday) morning, at 7 o'clock.

READ—December 11, at Bombay, Henry Selby Read, aged 47 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEUCHARS—December 3, at Rawalpindi, the wife of G. Deuchars, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., of a daughter.

WALKER—December 4, at Gorakhpur, the wife of James Walker, Traffic Superintendent, B. & N.-W. Railway, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BALDWIN—COATS—December 6, at St. John's Church Calcutta, by the Rev. H. B. Hyde, M.A., Archibald Colin Baldwin, Captain, 5th Burma Battalion, to Florence Campbell, daughter of the late Brig.-Surgn. Lieut.-Col. J. M. Coates, M. D.

CASSELL—MOORE—December 6, at the Mission Church, Dhaka, by the Rev. William Carey, Reginald H. Cassell, third son of the late Frederick Cassell, Esq., Denmark Lodge, St. James, to Mary Amelia, third daughter of Edwin Moore, Esq., Indigo Planter, Chumparun.

HUGHESDON—SLATER—December 7, at All Saints', Bangalore, by the Rev. H. D. Goldsmith, M.A., of the C. M. S., Madras, assisted by the Rev. W. Muspratt, M.A., Incumbent of All Saints', the Rev. Charles Hughesdon, of the C. M. S., Godda, North India, to Helen Marian, daughter of the Rev. T. E. Slater, of the L.M.S., Bangalore.

DEATHS.

MATHEW—December 8, at 110, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Arthur Seymour Hamer, darling infant son of Mr. and Mrs. H. A. W. Mathew, aged 18 months.

WILKINS—December 3, at Yercaud, Jane Maria, the loved wife of James Wilkins, of Belle Vue, Yercaud, aged 72 years.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1897.

IT is not waste of time to inquire how it came to pass that the provision inserted in the Penal Code to punish attempts to excite disaffection, was held until the other day to be unworkable by many eminent lawyers. The difficulty or impossibility of obtaining a conviction under Section 124A was adduced as one of the reasons for passing Lord Lytton's Press Act which substituted three warnings and suppression for a prosecution under the ordinary law. The accepted view until the month of July was that the ingenious "explanation" appended to the Section would enable the defence to drive a coach and four through what preceded, and make acquittal certain. We have shown that the proceedings in the *Bungobasi* case by no means warranted that conclusion. The abortive result was due not to anything doubtful or nebulous in the law, but to the unexplained action of the Chief Justice, who required that the jury should be unanimous in the verdict, a requirement which was personal to himself and of more than doubtful legality. The doubt as to the practicability of enforcing the Section appears to have arisen in part from the vague and somewhat metaphysical language of the explanation setting forth that "such disapprobation of measures of Government as is compatible with a disposition to render obedience to the lawful authority of Government" is not an offence under the Section. It might well seem to pass the wit of man to mark out with anything approaching to severe accuracy when "disposition to excite only this species of disapprobation" ceased and the exciting of disaffection begins. Sir James Stephen's speech when proposing the enactment of the Clause with its addendum, did not tend to lessen the doubt as to how much of the section survived the explanation. The Government, he told the Council, had no desire to check "in the least degree" any criticism of these measures, however severe and hostile, disingenuous, unfair and ill-informed it might be. That being the case, it might well occur to an Advocate-General to ask himself of what possible use can the Section be? If it allows the most disingenuous, unfair criticism of the measures of Government, how is it possible to prevent the seeds of disaffection being sown broadcast throughout the country? Native editors naturally took the same view. Sir James Stephens' words seemed to invite truculent, irresponsible, and hostile attacks on every act of the Government. That is certainly the impression conveyed by certain sentences, especially when read apart from the context. But they were "coupled with a warning" which really goes to the root of the matter. "The questions in trials under this Section"—Sir James did not suppose that the said section would remain a dead letter—"will always be as to the true intention of a speaker or writer, and this intention will have to be inferred from the circumstances of the case. This Section says if you excite feelings of disaffection either by speaking or writing, you shall be liable to punishment. The law of England says in substance that if you yourself feel disloyal towards the Queen and show that feeling by any writing, you shall be liable to punishment." Not much of an invitation there to truculent and hostile criticism of any act of Government. But these and other passages of speech apparently escaped attention.

The general impression was that the Section was so much waste paper. Great then has been the stupefaction when on the first occasion since the *Bungobasi* trial that prosecutions are instituted under it, conviction followed. Naturally the fault was imputed to the learned judge who presided at the trial of Mr. Tilak. His charge misdirected and misled the jury; hence the verdict. An appeal would set everything right. Unfortunately for this anticipation, the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council declared that there was nothing to appeal about; that Mr. Justice Strachey's summing up, "looking at each part by the light of what else was said," had interpreted the law correctly. The Chief Justice and two puisne judges of the Bombay High Court had come to the same conclusion when refusing the application for leave to appeal. A case under the same Section tried by the Chief Justice subsequently also ended in a conviction. The law, supposed to be obsolete, has proved to be very much alive; a further misapprehension on that point is scarcely possible. But the belief that the law had been allowed to fall into disuse and it might be disregarded with impunity was so widespread that the High Court in every case took the fact into consideration in fixing the penalties. That comforting but dangerous illusion has been suddenly and very effectually dissipated. There can be no doubt that Sir James was largely answerable for the belief that the law was intended for show rather than for use. A past master of intellectual leger-de-main, he took a delight in juggling with words and even with generally accepted principles, bewildering intelligences less subtle than his own. Like the Bumboat woman in the Gilbert and Sullivan Opera, he mixed the bantlings, disaffection and disapprobation, till it was impossible to differentiate one from the other. He himself had a very clear idea, which was which but many eminent legal advisers of Government on the other side of India believed that they were hopelessly mixed, not to say, muddled. But as in the third act of "Patience," it is now clearly established that the difference between Section and explanation is very real.

The distinguished historian of the Common Law of England revelled in ingenious paradox intended to mystify the reader, to dazzle, to shock or to horrify. He gravely asserts that it is unintelligible to him to ask whether society has a right to punish such and such acts or offences. If it is expedient to do so, society or Government would display discreditable weakness in abstaining from inflicting punishment for particular acts with or without reference to right. Where it is inexpedient, the infliction of punishment would be mere cruelty and brutality. In a similar vein he maintains that the deterrent effect of legal punishment, by inspiring wrong-doers with fear is not its sole or main use or justification; the chief importance of punishment is that it gives a solemn sanction to the hatred of the community for the act of the criminal. "A large part of the general detestation of crime which happily prevails amongst the decent part of the community in all civilised countries, arises from the fact that the commission of offences is associated in all such communities with the solemn and deliberate infliction of punishment whenever crime is proved. . . . The sentence of the law is to the moral sentiment of the public in relation to any offence what a seal is to hot wax. It converts into a permanent final judgment what might otherwise be a transient sentiment." That is a sufficiently candid inculcation of the moral value of hatred, finding expression in the infliction of suffering on the hated, if they come under the condemnation of the law. Whether the law is right or wrong makes no difference so long as it is—or seems to be—expedient. Sir James Stephen saw nothing wrong in the condemnation and death of Sir Thomas More; he was, after all, found guilty of denying the supremacy of Henry VIII. Whether under the circumstances of the time it was expedient to make the denial high treason is a mere detail. "I cannot see that More's trial was itself unfair; though no doubt it was grossly indecent that the principal witness should also act as counsel for the Crown." That sentence was probably written because Lord Campbell condemned "the murder of Sir Thomas More as the blackest crime that has ever been perpetrated in England under the form of law." Nevertheless the author of the Criminal Code Bill, introduced into Parliament nineteen years ago, and still to be passed, when Parliament has time to confer a boon on the country, was a man of great capacity and quite exceptional gifts. He knew well that in placing Macaulay's Section on sedition in the Indian Penal Code, he was taking the most effectual means of guarding against the probable consequence of incitement to disaffection—martial law, under which "the troops are entitled and bound to destroy life and property to any extent which may be necessary to restore order."

A THINLY veiled attack on that eminently useful service, the Indian Marine, appears in the columns of our Allahabad contemporary. In order that its views may be read by the officers and friends of that service, we publish the article in another column. At a time when the finances of India are strained to the utmost, remarks our contemporary, and new burdens in the shape of additional expenditure on the frontier and on the increase of British officers in the Native regiments are seen to be in prospect, a close scrutiny of all possible sources of waste of public funds and of all possible economies is the clear duty of the Government, whatever vested interests be affected. And first and foremost among these possible sources of waste of public funds in the catalogue of the Allahabad paper comes the Indian Marine. On the face of it the article shows a disposition to treat Indian Marine officers with the utmost fairness. But behind it all is a wanton and deliberate reflection upon the whole service—a reflection which is uncalled for and unwarranted. The writer would have his readers believe he is actuated by pure considerations of economy. But who will believe that that is his motive when he writes: "The loss of the Warren Hastings, the finest of the local troopers, raises the question whether it would not be much better to give up Government trooping entirely and carry out the reliefs with hired transports." As well might he urge the abolition of the East India Squadron because the Lapwing touched the ground the other day, or the Mediterranean fleet because Admiral Tryon lost the Victoria. Each casualty was as clearly a misfortune as the dropping overboard of the gun from the torpedo-boat. Was that the fault of the entire Defence Squadron? Yet we have a gratuitous slur cast upon the whole of the Indian Marine because the Warren Hastings, amid a series of circumstances which were utterly unavoidable and unforeseen, ran on the rocks. She was commanded by as skilful a navigator as sails under the British flag. Indian Marine navigators are as expert as those of any service of the world, and the insinuation lurking behind the remarks of our contemporary must be resented. After his observations on the want of British officers in Native regiments we almost expected to find him suggesting that the Indian Marine officers be transferred to the Native Infantry. We are glad to find, however, that the article is not without one redeeming feature. It suggests, in the event of the Indian Marine being abolished, that the senior officers be given shore berths and the juniors transferred to the Navy. If so they must be given relative rank according to experience and length of service with equal chances of promotion. They must not be treated as those unfortunate officers of the Royal Naval Reserve were a couple of years ago. But why discuss the contingency? We hope by this time next year to see the fine new ship, whose construction has been sanctioned, added to the Indian Marine List, and the Service which Rear-Admiral Sir John Hext has reorganised and raised to a high level of efficiency still more useful and more firmly established.

THE Ahmednagar High School, which a few years since was handed over to the management of a Committee of native notables in that city, has been following the dangerous lines which threatened the usefulness, and indeed the existence, of another and more noted High School. The headmaster recently made a political speech of the approved Poona pattern. He reported it himself and procured its insertion in the columns of a newspaper, the name of which, being interpreted, means "the improver." That journal, which has a mission to improve everything, belongs to the Anglo-Vernacular Printing Company in which four of the assistant masters of the High School have shares. The attention of the Director of Public Instruction having been called to the general character of the political teaching of this organ of public opinion, he proceeded to Ahmednagar and convened a meeting of the Council of the Education Society to which the High School had been handed over by Lord Reay's Government, in accordance with the recommendation of the Education Commission, that educational institutions should be, when practicable, entrusted to the management of native committees. The Ahmednagar Education Society is composed of members of the local municipality and other prominent citizens. When the Council assembled, Mr. Giles read to them the speech of the headmaster and the political articles of the school assistants, and asked them whether such teaching was in accordance with their view of the fitness of things. They unanimously expressed their strong disapproval of the writing in "the improver" and condemned the speech of the headmaster. The Director asked the Council whether they would be prepared to take action to express in a practical form their disapproval of the language and sentiments of the newspaper and the conduct of the headmaster by dismissing him and the four assistants. If this were not done, it would become his duty to recommend the Government to resume possession of the High School Building and to deprive the Education Society of any right to interfere in the school management. Ten days were given the Council to comply with the conditions on which they would be permitted to retain the management of the High School.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced that if India requires financial aid Government will ask Parliament to give it. There can be no doubt that such aid is very necessary in a year when the heavy strain imposed by famine and plague has been enormously increased by a trans-frontier campaign that is costing no less than a crore of rupees per month, and which so far from terminating in time for Sir William Lockhart to eat his Christmas dinner in England, as was at one time confidently predicted, has not yet effected the submission of the tribesmen. As Sir Henry Fowler said in his now famous speech at Wolverhampton, "to throw upon India in addition to the enormous cost and loss on the famine and the plague the entire cost of the present war would be an injustice which would rankle in every part of the Indian Empire." At the same time it should be clearly understood that if any money is voted by Parliament to India it should take the form not of a subvention to our denuded Treasury, but of a substantial proportion of the outlay on the trans-frontier wars. In 1880 Parliament contributed five million pounds sterling not to the Indian exchequer, but towards the Afghan War Bill, and this precedent should be followed in the present instance. The difference may be one in terminology alone, but in a case of this kind there is a great deal in a name. A direct subvention to meet the deficit that Sir James Westland will have to announce next March would give occasion for Parliamentary interference such as has often been attended with anything but beneficial results in the past. The defrayment of a part of the heavy outlay in connection with the Frontier wars would not have the same tendency save in respect to the forward policy, and as to this Parliament may speak to good purpose when the British taxpayer is called upon to bear the cost. No more powerful argument than that of financial responsibility can be brought forward to lead the British electorate to oppose a policy which, as Sir Henry Fowler says, "however disguised means the occupation and the annexation of the vast tracts of country now held by the tribes on the North-West."

THE Lady Dufferin Hospital for women built and endowed by the generosity of Mr. Eduljee Dinshaw at Karachi is now ready for occupation, there being six females in the hospital under treatment of a lady medical Superintendent. This institution will be formally opened for public use on the 9th January next, and the ceremony will be performed by his Excellency the Governor, Lord Sandhurst, who will proceed to Karachi for that purpose.

THERE was a net import of silver into India of two and a-quarter million ounces or forty-seven and a-half lakhs of rupees during the month of October. The net import of gold was 225,715 ounces equivalent to nearly a crore and a-half of rupees.

THE opium revenue for Bengal during November was worse than the estimate by Rs. 1,11,365. The revenue during the last nine months is twelve and a quarter lakhs worse than the estimate.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 20th Nov. 1897, shows an increase on the corresponding week of 1896 of 72,565 maunds with a decrease of Rs. 4,726 in the earnings.

THE experiment of reducing fares on the Madras Electric Tramways has had a most extraordinary success so far, more than justifying the most sanguine expectations. A point appears to have been reached at which the jutkas are unable to compete.

THE Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal, writes the local paper, finds difficulty in inducing people to cultivate municipal trenching grounds and to utilise refuse as manure. Caste prejudices, he admits, are largely responsible for this; but with the good results shown in the matter by certain municipalities, he declines to believe the prejudice is so strong that it cannot be overcome. He believes it to be only a matter of personal interest on the part of the municipality, who ought in future to be required to cultivate their trenching grounds, and exhibit on market days the superiority of the size and quality of their crops compared with those grown in the ordinary soil. Object lessons like these, in his opinion, will do more to overcome caste prejudice than talking to the people on the subject. Not only vegetables, he thinks, should be grown on trenching grounds, but also such crops as jute, oil-seeds, mustard, tobacco, cotton, and forage crops. An excellent plan, he suggests, would be to give the municipal cultivator a percentage in addition to his pay in the sale-proceeds of the trenching-ground produce.

FROM a missionary in Basutoland Mr. Bryce had an amusing anecdote. A Basuto had returned to his native country from the diamond mines. He described to the missionary his experiences there. On one occasion his eye had fallen on a valuable diamond in the clay he was breaking into fragments. While he was endeavouring to pick it up, he perceived the overseer approaching, and, having it by this time in his hand, was for a moment terribly frightened, the punishment for theft being very severe. The overseer, however, passed on. "And then," said the Basuto, "I knew that there is indeed a God, for he had preserved me." Such are the consolations of religion to a successful thief.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN ROME.

ROME, DEC. 13.

The Marquis di Rudini has informed his Majesty King Humbert that he is unable to reconstruct the Cabinet.

THE DREYFUS AFFAIR.

PARIS, DEC. 12.

The "Intransigeant" professes to reveal secret documents upon which Captain Dreyfus was condemned, and states that letters were exchanged between Captain Dreyfus and the Emperor William which were stolen from the German Embassy. The Ambassador demanded their return threatening a rupture of relations.

The letters were photographed.

THE STATEMENTS OF THE *INTRANSIGEANT*.

DEC. 13.

The statements made by the *Intransigeant* in reference to the Dreyfus case have been officially denied here.

VENEZUELA AND GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, DEC. 12.

The President of Venezuela has received the British Minister, who has resumed diplomatic relations with the Republic.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL WEYLER AT MADRID.

General Weyler has arrived at Madrid.

The Republicans and Carlists gave him a reception, but the general public were indifferent.

PRINCE RANJITSINHJI.

Prince Ranjitsinhji has again been attacked with asthma at Sydney, and is confined to his room.

THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

DEC. 13.

A ballot has been taken of the engineers on strike, which has resulted in 95 per cent. rejecting the masters' proposals.

CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

Prince Ranjitsinhji has recovered, and is playing in the test match which commenced at Sydney, to-day, the Englishmen scoring 212 for two wickets.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

POONA, DEC. 13.

There were 49 new cases and 45 deaths recorded in the City, to-day, the total mortality being 56; in the Cantonment 8 cases and 2 deaths; in Suburban limits 2 cases and 4 deaths; and in the District 8 cases and 6 deaths.

In the General Plague Hospital 28 were admitted, 28 died, and 398 remain under treatment; in the Mahomedan Hospital 5 were admitted, making the number of those under treatment 90; in the Hindu 4 were admitted, 10 discharged cured, and 4 died, leaving 54; in the Guzerathi 2 died, and 9 remain; and in the Jew 2 were admitted, one discharged cured, and 11 are remaining.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, DEC. 13.

The plague in the Punjab is fortunately not spreading. The latest returns from the village of Khan Khana show eight new cases and three deaths.

The totals to date are 136 cases and 62 deaths in a population of 2,500.

THE LATE PANDIT GATTULALJI.

MEETING OF CONDOLENCE.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

JUNAGADH, DEC. 12.

A meeting to give vent to the feelings of grief for the untimely and sad demise of Pandit Gattulalji and his devoted wife was held here, on Saturday evening, under the presidentship of our popular Dewan, Sardar Bahadur Behechardas Viharidas. There were present, besides the president, Messrs. Purshottamrai Sunderji, Naib Dewan Gulabdas Laldas, Harsukhram Panditram Kalianrai Baxi, Trikamji Narbheram, Jadavrai Harishanker, Ganpatrai Mayashanker, Chaganlal Gulabdas, and other officers and leading citizens of Junagadh. After the president was voted to the chair, Mr. Kalianrai, in a short but pithy speech, explained the object of the meeting and lamented the irreparable loss which the death of one of her illustrious and learned sons had caused to India in general and Junagadh in particular. He advocated the desirability of doing something for perpetuating the memory of the deceased, who had Junagadh next to his heart, and proposed the starting of a memorial fund, which was met with general approval. Shastriji Haridatta, in seconding Mr. Kalianrai, recited three Sanscrit verses he had specially composed for the occasion. Rao Bahadur Gulabdas, after expressing his sense of grief at the sad event, proposed, and Mr. Jayasukhlal seconded, a managing committee consisting of Messrs. Amarjibhai Manilal and Dr. Tribhowandas as members, our treasury officer as treasurer, and Messrs. Mansukhrai and Himatlal as secretaries. Last but not least, Mr. Purshottamrai in a few words expressed feelingly his grief for the deceased with whom he was very intimate and whom he highly respected. The president, in summing up the proceedings, expressed his grief in a short speech fitted to the occasion, and after a vote of thanks was passed for the president, he declared the meeting dissolved.

THE AMRAOTI CONGRESS.

AMRAOTI, DEC. 13.

The Berar Sarvajanik Sabha, under the presidency of Mr. Pundurung Govind, president of the Sabha, High Court pleader, elected thirty-nine delegates for the Amraoti Congress. Amraoti district elections will be held next Sunday. A very large number of delegates is expected to be elected. Ellichpur district elected 138 delegates.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 11.

The P. and O. Company's steamer China, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, DEC. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan, arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

COLOMBO, DEC. 13.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mazagon, arrived here, from Calcutta, this morning.

ADEN, DEC. 12.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Amphitrite, from Trieste, left for Bombay via Karachi this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Caledonien, arrived at Marseilles, from Bombay, on Saturday, the 11th inst., at 7 a.m., and was given libre pratique at 9 a.m.

The Florio Rubatino Company's steamer Bormida, Singapore for Bombay on the 12th inst.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTICE.

Port Darwin line has been restored, and ...ic traffic now runs up to time.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

GENERAL LOCKHART'S MOVEMENTS.

THE CONCENTRATION AT BARKAI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 13.

The Columns moving down the Bara and Mastura Valleys from Tirah under Generals Lockhart and Symons, respectively, have swept all before them, and are to meet at Barkai to-day, where General Hammond is waiting to join them at the head of the Peshawar Column. The enemy have apparently offered no serious opposition on 10th or 11th, only one officer, viz., Lieutenant Williams, of the Transport, being reported wounded in General Lockhart's Force, with two rank-and-file killed and thirteen wounded. General Lockhart's baggage, which was sent on in advance, got in safely to Barkai yesterday.

A signalling party sent out by General Hammond beyond Barkai, however, heard guns and musketry fire at intervals for three hours yesterday; so slight further resistance has probably occurred since the last runner has arrived.

It seems General Symons reached Akka Khel yesterday without opposition and reconnoitred the Sakri Pass from which Peshawar is seen, and a messenger was sent on to Barkai, but the weather was too cloudy for signalling.

General Gaselee's Brigade follows three miles behind General Symons. General Lockhart, on the other hand, with the whole force, reached Sherkhel, in Bara Valley, on the 11th. A few sharpshooters fired upon him from the hills overlooking the north bank of the stream, but the valley is fairly open, and no serious opposition was encountered in destroying the defences of Yakkakhel and Sipa villages. The weather is rainy with thick mist and snow on the hills. The troops have camped in Akakhel villages, which have been evacuated by the enemy, who have burnt much of the fodder, leaving sufficient, however, for the transport animals. Next day the baggage was sent on to Barkai, only twelve miles distant, and the force advanced a short way in the same direction.

SMART ACTION AT WARAN VALLEY.

News of a smart performance comes from General Symons' Force. It seems during the retirement from Waran Valley, Major Mcleod, on the hills on General Hammond's right flank, at the head of three companies of 30th Panjubis, was hotly pressed by 500 Afridis, but he repulsed them, inflicting some loss, without a single casualty amongst his own men.

All was quiet yesterday in Upper and Lower Kurram.

LATEST FROM THE FRONT.

ALLAHABAD, DEC. 13.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Camp Swaikot, 11th December, says:—Owing to heavy rain last night and to-day, the moving of the Camp from Swaikot to Barkai has been postponed. It was intended to endeavour to establish helio communication with Sir William Lockhart to-day, but that also had to be given up. Picquets of the 9th Gurkhas at Barkai were fired on last night without any casualties occurring, and a convoy from Bara was also fired on at long range, about half-a-mile from Camp. A party of the Inniskillings endeavoured to circumvent the snipers, and managed to get some volleys into them. It is not known whether any were hit. Working parties were out as usual.

A telegram, dated 12th December, states:—The weather having cleared to-day, a party of three companies of the 9th Gurkhas went out at 10 a. m., to Lawata Hill, four miles west of the Camp, to cover a survey party, also a signalling party, which hoped to be able to establish communication with Sir William Lockhart. Owing to the hills fringing the river ahead, it was impossible to see any distance, and the ground was so difficult as to render hopeless to attempt to reach any height in advance from which the upper valley could be seen. During the day firing of guns and musketry fire was distinctly heard, apparently at a distance of four to five miles. As time went on the firing seemed to come near. A messenger bearing despatches from Sir William Lockhart arrived in camp yesterday afternoon. This morning a letter arrived to state that the Division would be at Barkai to-day, but later another messenger arrived to state that it could not get in till to-morrow. A letter from General Symons of Mastura Division also was received to-day stating that he would be at Sapri to-night, and would arrive here to-morrow.

THE WARAN EXPEDITION.

The Waran Expedition was most successful. Hundred and fifty Aka Khel villages were destroyed with a loss of only one killed and five wounded. The advance camp at Barkai reported on the 10th instant has been recalled, the ground at Barkai not being favourable for camping. General Hammond's Column will, therefore, remain in camp at Swaikot. The camp for Sir W. Lockharts's force is to be laid out on a high plateau south of the river, about one mile east of his camp. The winter camp will be formed at Barkai; from which Columns will be sent out to any required direction.

Kohat, 12th December (Camp Baraud Khel, 10th December).—The 1st Brigade marched down the Mastura Valley, eight miles from this place, to-day, unopposed. The road was fairly good, and wood, water, and forage are plentiful. The force is encamped two miles south-west from Sapri Pass. This pass was reconnoitred to-day. We shall get over it all right to-morrow. The Force halts to make a road over the pass, and the road beyond will be reconnoitered as far as possible from the high hill near the pass. Peshawar is visible in the distance, probably thirty miles away. As it has been very cloudy all day, signalling has been impossible. General Gaselee is three miles behind. All is well with both the Brigades.

In the fighting in Warran Valley, General Gaselee was reinforced by two companies of the Nabha Imperial Service Troops. All were got down safely. The Nabha Regiment is greatly delighted at having been in action for the first time. The Regiment was well handled by Captain Cox, the Commandant, and Sirdar Sher Singh. The latter was a lion under fire.

So far as the Bara route to Maidan was known at all, the chances were, as we have more than once said, that it would be found most difficult to follow, and General Hammond's experience already proves the correctness of this view. He has just reported that after visiting Barkai, two miles beyond Swai Kot, he considers that there is ground enough to encamp the five brigades when concentrated at these two places; but little or no dry fodder can be found, while grass is scarce and difficult to get. This will be a serious matter considering the enormous number of transport animals hereafter to be fed. As to the road some improvements had been made in it, but on Thursday it was still passable only for animals in single file, and a good deal of work will be required to make it broader. General Hammond adds:—"I therefore anticipate great difficulty in bringing in supplies for the force when it assembles."

As the Barkai and Swai Kot position is thus condemned, it may be suggested that one of Sir William Lockhart's divisions should be diverted into the Bazar Valley: that is, that it should march straight down to Bara Fort and thence to Jamrud, where supplies and heavy baggage should be sent forthwith. From Jamrud two routes into Bazar can be used, both practicable for camels. One is by way of Kadam and the other Kuki Khel villages to the south-west, which is known as the Chura Kandao route; the other is up the Khyber Pass to the Shaghai heights, just short of Ali Masjid, and then due south. A brigade could move along each of these routes and unite at China on the third day after starting from Jamrud. This plan would involve the re-opening and occupation of the Khyber, the time for which operation is now rapidly approaching.

An alternative plan also suggests itself. This is to occupy the Khyber first of all: a small garrison being placed in Ali Masjid fort, a camp formed on the Shaghai heights, and the whole brigade moving forward to Landi Kotal plateau. With the troops thus placed two columns could also move simultaneously into the Bazar Valley, one from Shaghai and the other from Landi Kotal: the Chura Kandao route not being used at all. Bazar is the winter home of the Zakka Khels, whose spirit is apparently still unbroken, and it should be visited just as much as the Bara Valley. In 1878-79 two separate expeditions were made to China, so that the whole valley is perfectly well known. With two brigades at Barkai, two at or about China, and one holding the Khyber only the high lands would remain open to the Afridis, and these would be covered with snow.

There may be more work yet for the Kurram Valley column to do. It appears beyond doubt that the Pitao (Alisherzai) villages of Shubado and Bezadai were seriously implicated in the attack on the Samana, and Haji Khan of Totang was also present on that occasion. Their villages lie due east of Sadda. The whole of the Pitao and Sweri sections of the Alisherzai are therefore held responsible for their share of the fine imposed upon the Orakzai. This joint share is Rs. 3,750 and 63 breech-loaders. The Sweri headmen have paid Rs. 1,875, given up 27 rifles, and surrendered hostages for the remainder. The Pitao section have paid nothing so far. Sir William Lockhart has instructed Colonel Hill to notify to them that unless in seven days they comply with the terms of the Government, the Kurram column will move against them and destroy their villages, while the lands held by the Alisherzai in the Kurram will be confiscated.—*Pioneer*.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Ward.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba and Fort, Northern	6	2	7
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	11	1	26
C Market, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	1	23
D Khetwadi	1	0	13
E Tarwadi and Kamatipura	4	0	24
F Parel	2a	0	3
G Mahim	0	0	1
Water Division	0	0	8
Non-Resident and unknown	1	0	0
Hospitals	0	12	24
Total	29	16	121
Total plague deaths to date	13,757	11,497	
Same date last year	58	47	218
Total mortality same date 1895	...	...	72

a Recent arrival from Rutnagiri.

CHOLERA.

Attacks 0

Deaths 2

A fatal case of plague has occurred in Bazaar Gate Street, the victim being a Goanese baker, in the employ of Messrs. Pearse and Co., the well-known confectioners. They have, however, the satisfaction of having been assured that their steam bakeries and premises are kept in the most cleanly condition.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients remaining under treatment in the various plague hospitals, yesterday, was as follows:—Arthur Road, 89; Parel, Government House, 47; Jain (Bhuleshwar), 19; Grant Road, 17; Dariasthan, 18; Hindu Fever, 11; Telugue, 5; Julai, 5; Nizampoora, 4; Adamji Peerbhoy, 4; Jain (Parel), 3; Marwadi, 2; and Don Tod, 2. The number of deaths recorded in them was 15.

QUARANTINE REPORTS.

There were yesterday detained under quarantine, 1,296 persons in the Wari Bunder Camp and 89 in the Narelwady Camp.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

These reports show two dead bodies were examined in house No. 23-25, Victoria Bunder, and the deaths found to be due to plague. A case of plague was discovered in house No. 27, Victoria Bunder, and removed to Arthur Road Hospital. A suspicious case of fever was removed from a house in Hamal Street to Grant Road Hospital. A case of plague was discovered after death in house No. 193, Bazaar Gate Street. Seven persons were removed from the house to the Modikhana Segregation Camp. One case of plague and four cases of suspicious fever were found in the various localities in the Mandvie Ward. Two deaths from plague were also recorded in the same district. One case was reported in the Market section, one at Bapty Road, and a third at Mazagaon Police Office.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 1,102, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,487, making a total of 4,589 persons. Departures by sea 1,051, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,310, making a total of 4,361 persons. From 6 a.m., on Sunday, to 6 a.m., yesterday:—Arrivals by sea 1,324, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 3,987, making a total of 5,311 persons. Departures by sea 811, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 4,034, making a total of 4,845 persons.

RAILWAY SERVANTS' PROVIDENT FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Would you kindly give space in the columns of your valuable paper in order that I may ventilate a most pressing grievance—a grievance which affects nearly all the servants on this (G. I. P.) Railway. Last year the unfortunate subscribers lost all the company's bonus, also the interest on the fund. This was caused directly by the company refusing to sell its Government securities when abnormally high, and next by a remarkably low re-valuation on the 31st December 1895. This year things are even worse—the company has earned no dividend above the guaranteed interest of its capital; consequently, they have not been able to give the usual bonus to the Provident Fund. Government paper is still very low, and there will probably be another loss on re-valuation on the 31st December 1897. Thus it is evident that there will be only the simple interest of the money of the fund to be divided among the thousands of subscribers. This is not quite all that may be anticipated, as a part of the interest will have to be devoted to paying losses on re-valuation. What is now wanted is clear—give a liberal grant from the Fine Fund in place of the usual bonus. This would, indeed, be appreciated by the staff, many of whom depend entirely on the fund for a little money at the end of a very long and exhausting service in this all-too-tropical country. May I point out that the fund really belongs to the workers; that beyond payment for the losses occasioned by a neglect of company servants, the company has no legitimate claim to it. Years ago, it should have been entirely devoted to the benefit of the staff, more especially to those low down in the service.—Yours, &c.,

AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S OFFICERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the telegrams and notices that have appeared in recent issues of your paper as also in other newspapers in India anent what is termed the strike of the above company's officers, I shall feel obliged if you will permit me as one intimately acquainted with the history of the movement and capable of authoritatively stating the correct facts thereof, to say that the officers of the company were positively forced to adopt the course they did in consequence of the managing agents of the company persisting in appointing chief officers to take command of the company's vessels at the same rate of pay which they, as chief officers, were, after a service of from 10 to 12 years, receiving, and contrary to an agreement entered into between the company and the officers, the conditions whereof have been most solemnly observed and performed by the latter in the post. Under one of the terms of the agreement alluded to an acting command carries with it an increase of wage, which, however, the agents declined to give, and hence the recent contretemps. The managing agents having assured the officers that no such appointments as those complained against will in future be created at a less rate of pay than that stated in the agreement, the officers resumed work, and thus very unpleasant consequences have been averted. Who are responsible for bringing about what happened, the officers leave it to the public to decide.—Yours, &c.,

Dec. 12. R. C.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

THE prize-giving at the Cathedral High Schools will be held this evening at the Town Hall, at 5 o'clock His Excellency the Governor will preside and Lady Sandhurst has kindly consented to distribute the prizes.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 26.

SUMMARISING the reports on the Russian grain trade, Mr. Broomhall remarks as follows in "The Corn Trade News":—"All information which I can obtain either from my correspondents or from newspapers confirms me in the opinion that my recent estimates of the 1897 harvest of Russia were rather too high than too low. Reports from the southern ports say that arrivals from the interior are falling off in spite of very favourable weather, and people express the opinion that as far as the grain trade is concerned the busiest part of the season is passed. The favourable autumn weather which has been experienced in the south has been extremely useful for pulling up arrears of field work. It is estimated that one-third more land than in 1896 has been put under winter wheat, the chief increase being in Kherson and Bessarabia; also in the Crimea and the Kuban district of the Caucasus there has been a considerable increase in the winter wheat area; in the Don territory, too, there is an increase. The temperature of the last two weeks in the south-west and in Little Russia has been much below the normal, in the last few days there have been sharp frosts—15 to 17 degrees Fahr.—and snow has commenced to fall. The condition of the winter crops is very mediocre, wheat in particular being 'under average and 'very poor.' Growers complain that the land is very dry. It is asserted that wheat prospects have much deteriorated, and the crop throughout the southern Governments is in a critical condition; much will depend on atmospheric conditions during winter and spring. The unsatisfactory condition of the young crops will tend to make growers hold their grain, and already in the interior there has been speculative buying for an expected advance. The milling demand is slackening."

Mr. Justice Barnes and Trinity Masters, sitting in Admiralty have found the North German Lloyd Steamship Company liable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China for the loss, by theft, of 2,447*l.*, part of a consignment of 3,000*l.* in gold specie from Yokohama to London *via* Southampton. The defendants pleaded exemption from liability under a clause in the bill of lading, exempting them from loss through theft or barratry. Mr. Justice Barnes, however, said the Elder Brethren, who had had considerable experience in the shipment conveyance of specie, agreed with him that there was negligence on the part of the defendant company in that the purser, who had charge of the key of the mail room, where the specie was kept, entrusted it to one of the crew who was accustomed to assist him. He appeared to have taken advantage of his opportunity so to place the bolts of the door that it should appear to be safe and locked, when, as a fact, it could be opened, though locked; and he opened it accordingly, and disappeared with the specie. For this the shipping company must be held liable.

Messrs. Hubbard Brothers and Co.'s circular on the American cotton market, dated New York, November 17, states that the reactions from the lowest prices during the past week were caused by a better appreciation of the factors to which we called attention in our last letter. They appear to have attracted the attention of Continental spinners whose purchases seem to have arrested the decline, if they have not converted many to regard the present price for the staple as commercially low. Whether the reaction will be sustained depends upon the continuation of their purchases on the improvement from the low point of last week. These reactions have brought about the covering of a large short interest which has been accumulating during the latter part of the decline, and the market to this extent is weakened, although the demand from the Continent has absorbed so far the surplus offerings from the South. A freeze is expected over the South-west and Mississippi Valley during the next few days, which may change the tenour of the crop advices, which have been pointing toward a yield in excess even of Mr. Nell's estimate, but which are undoubtedly as exaggerated on this side as they are apt to be on the other side, in the case of strong markets. At present prices for the summer deliveries, it is doubtful if there will be a sharper reduction in acreage than would follow should the market touch the prices of 1894, as the tendency would be to believe that this crop had passed into the hands of those who would benefit by and advance, and therefore the planter would raise as much as he could, with the idea of participating in the advance which might come from a decreased yield next season. This is what occurred in 1891, when two large crops followed in succession. It is so apparent to everyone that if the South were working under commercial or manufacturing conditions they could control the yield and prices, and it is so natural to expect a reduction in the crop of 1898 that we call attention to 1891 as showing the other side of the picture. We believe it is not profitable to planters at present prices, but we realise that an advance at the present time, based upon the idea of a short crop next season, would only result as in 1891. If the South has produced the crop to bear out the estimates now being received, the surplus may depress prices to a parity with 1894, which brought about such a reduction in yield and advance in prices. Therefore we feel that any improvement based on such an outlook, to be permanent, must be slow, and call attention to the elimination of the short interest in all the speculative markets as indicating a decided change in the sentiment among merchants regarding the extent of any future decline. Some indications of a concerted movement to curtail acreage is to be already noted, though merchants regard it as premature, and calculated to destroy any disposition among planters to follow such advice.

In their report on the Indian and Ceylon tea share market Messrs. Gow, Wilson, and Stanton remark that the use of Indian and Ceylon teas continues to increase both at home and abroad. The following table, showing the consumption in the United Kingdom and abroad respectively of British-grown teas during the first nine months of the current and three preceding years gives evidence of the rapid expansion of the demand:—

	United Kingdom. lb.	Foreign and Colonial Markets. lb.
1897	157,312,173	34,895,215
1896	147,941,832	28,250,961
1895	138,761,454	25,002,230
1894	139,282,435	20,905,531

These figures show a total for the first three-quarters of the current year of 192,171,388lb., as against 176,192,793lb., 163,763,684lb., and 160,187,966lb. for the corresponding periods of the three preceding years respectively. The expansion of consumption is apparently keeping pace with the increase of production. Meanwhile, great activity is being displayed in the endeavour to open and develop new markets. The tea share market has been characterised by an increased demand for tea shares during the past fortnight, but no material change in quotations has taken place. The recent heavy auctions of Indian teas have been well supported by the trade, and prices have continued fairly firm; but at the close of the period less animation was observable, and quotations partially declined. The supplies of Ceylon teas have been small, but some irregularity of prices has been noticeable. The following dividends are announced:—Indian: Batijan, an interim distribution of 5 per cent. Ceylon: Central Tea, 6 per cent. less tax for the year; Lanka Plantations, 5 per cent. free of tax for the year; Ouvah Coffee, an interim distribution of 2 per cent. net.

M. Meline, the French Premier, replying to interpellations in the Chamber on Saturday, ascribed the prevailing crisis in agriculture to the progressive fall in the price of all agricultural products and the depreciation of silver. It was, he said, the duty of the Government to bring the consumer nearer and nearer to the producer, and in continuation of the policy they had adopted a bill would be sumitted in a few days for the organisation of an agricultural credit establishment, and they would create agricultural insurance offices and an aid and pension fund. The following resolution, proposed by M. Deschanel and accepted by the Government, was adopted by 420 votes against 43:—"The Chamber considering that the transformation of individual property into collective property would be the ruin of agriculture, and being satisfied that the whole of the legislative reforms, by the development of the principle of association and mutual dealing, ensure the protection of the national market and the decrease of the cost of production, passes to the order of the day." M. Jaures demanded an inquiry into the position of agriculture. M. Meline opposed the proposal as unnecessary, and the motion was rejected by a large majority.

According to Sir John Forrest's Budget speech on November 16, since the delivery of the last Budget the population of Western Australia has increased 40,000, and Sir John is in favour of every endeavour being made to attract and settle the population on lands. For the year the revenue had increased 984,056*l.*, namely to 2,842,751*l.*, while the expenditure, representing 2,839,453*l.*, had increased 1,015,590*l.*, or about to the same extent. There had been an increase of 395,473*l.*, in the deposits in the savings bank, and during the same period local banks had increased their advances by nearly 750,000*l.* The value of the import and export trade for the year 1896 was 8,143,783*l.*, including only 185,841*l.*, with foreign countries. The Premier added that the land settlement was making great bounds, and that it would continue to do so when it was known that anyone could have 160 acres for nothing. He further remarked upon the 2,500,000*l.* the Government was empowered to borrow, about which they anticipated no difficulty. They wanted, however, the money at 3 per cent. The Colony, he observed, was fast becoming one of the greatest gold producers in the world.

An important change in Russian law with reference to the navigation between the various ports of the Empire, wherever situated, is reported to his Government by the United States Consul at St. Petersburg. Hitherto this "coasting" trade has been open to vessels of all nations, but on and after January 1, 1900, it is to be confined exclusively to those under the Russian flag, except in the case of salt exported from the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov to the ports of the Baltic. The privilege will apply to the traffic between Russian ports on the Pacific, the Black Sea, the Baltic, and the White Sea, in short to the whole of the trade, with the slight exception just named, from any port of the Empire to any other. The Consul states that a similar law was, in fact, promulgated in 1830, but owing to the insignificant amount of the coasting trade at that time it was not enforced. Now, however, it has developed so greatly that it has been decided to reserve for Russian shipowners alone the whole of the coastwise carrying business of the Empire. Between 1888 and 1895 this traffic was increased by more than 100 per cent. The considerable interval which has been fixed between the adoption of the new law and its coming into operation is doubtless attributable to a desire to give Russian shipowners ample opportunity to increase their fleets. The Consul adds that, in the opinion of the Minister of Finance, the prohibition of foreign shipping in this trade will not injure it, and that a supply of Russian vessels sufficient for its proper carrying on will in due time be forthcoming.

The making of sparkling wine in Germany has lately been brought to such perfection that German wines of all brands, from the most inferior to the finest sorts, now rank nearly equally with French champagne, added to which the price of the German product is considerably lower than that of the French. The value of the exports of sparkling wine from Germany in the eleven months ended November, 1896, amounted to £100,000, as compared with £95,000 for the whole of the year 1895. The export is chiefly to England, America, and Belgium. The British Vice-Consul at Cologne says that the belief, formerly very prevalent, that French champagne grew in the Champagne and was thus a natural product, whereas German sparkling wine was only an artificial one, may now be considered as set aside. Both descriptions owe their origin to art, and both are produced according to one method, the French method of manufacture having been adopted in Germany. This was rendered all the easier owing to the fact of the largest champagne businesses in France being partly in the hands of Germans (Roederer, Mumm, Heidsieck, &c.), and being partly managed by Germans, which is still the case. In the manufacture of sparkling wine all sorts of grapes can be used, but the early and late Burgundy and Klebroth are chiefly used as being the best adapted thereto. They require, however, to be pressed immediately upon being gathered, in order that the colouring matter may remain in the skins. After pressing, the must is put into casks, where it remains until fermented.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Indian Troopservices Transport Simla left Suez on Sunday and may be expected to arrive in Bombay on or about the 22nd inst.

THE Royal Irish Regiment now on Field Service in Front, will relieve the 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment which is at Colaba. The latter regiment will leave for England on the 20th January.

THE following appointments on the headquarters staff of the Bengal Command are notified:—Colonel W. E. Hilliard officiates as Assistant Adjutant-General, vice Colonel Glasgow, officiating in command, Rangoon District. Captain W. E. Bunbury officiates as Assistant Quartermaster-General, vice Colonel Hilliard. Captain J Strachey, 11th Bengal Infantry, officiates as Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, vice Captain Bunbury.

THE Commander-in Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—Captain F. A. Wilkinsons Royal Fusiliers, officiates as Station Staffs Officer, First Class, Bombay Command, vice Captain Norie on Field Service. 4th Bengal Infantry.—Captain J. S. Melville, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander; vice Major Harris, promoted. 16th Bengal Infantry—Captain A. B. Harvey, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander; Lieutenant E. A. Swinshoe to be Wing Officer; Lieutenant E. F. Knox to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Lieutenant Swinhoe, employed in the Commissariat Department. 26th Punjab Infantry.—Captain C. C. Anderson to be Officiating Wing Officer as a temporary measure. 24th Madras Infantry. —Lieutenant C. de J. Luxmoore, Royal Irish Regiment, to be Officiating Wing Officer. 27th Bombay Light Infantry.—Lieutenant G. G. P. Humphreys to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant E. A. Fagan, appointed to the 6th Bombay Cavalry.

LIEUTENANT W. P. DIMSDADE, Royal Irish Rifles, is confirmed as A.-D.-C. to Lieutenant-General Nairne, Bombay.

CAPTAIN A. B. N. CHURCHILL, R. A., officiates as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery Head-quarters. Bengal Command, vice Captain C. B Mainwaring, 29th Madras Infantry, who officiates as Station Staff Officer at Fort Steadman, vice Captain Bernard, appointed to the Southern Shan States.

8th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant M. H. L. Gale is appointed Officiating Squadron Commander.

15th Sikhs.—Lieutenant J. L. R. Gordon is appointed Wing Officer and Quarter-Master.

20th Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. E. White is appointed Officiating Wing Officer.

33rd Punjab Infantry.—Lieutenant G. W. G. Lindesay is appointed Officiating Wing Officer temporarily.

35th Sikhs.—2nd-Lieutenant W. W. Van Someren is posted as supernumerary.

10th Bombay Light Infantry.—2nd-Lieutenant R. Gardiner is appointed Officiating Wing Officer.

2nd Regiment Central India Horse.—Lieutenant A. N. Hood is appointed Officiating Squadron Officer.

Military Works.—Major G. M. Porter, R. E., is posted to the Punjab Command.

CAPTAIN R. D. BURLTON, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, is posted to the Madras Command.

SURGEON-COLONEL F. B. SCOTT, C. M. G., is directed to proceed to England tour-expired, on being relieved by Surgeon-Colonel Hughes.

ON vacating his appointment of Superintendent of Instruction in the Queen's Own Madras Sappers and Miners, Major H. E. Goodwyn, D. S. O., R. E., has been appointed to officiate as commandant of that corps, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C.B. Wilkieson, R. E., vacated and pending the return from leave of Lieutenant-Colonel S. Grant, R. E.

THE following officers have been appointed Brigade Signalling Instructors for the ensuing cold season:—Agra, Major A. E. Broughton, 2nd York and Lancaster Regiment; Jhansi, Lieutenant H. E. Hitchins, 1st Bengal Infantry; Nowgong, Major W. G. Yate, 5th Bengal Cavalry.

GENERAL leave from the 8th to 31st December, 1897, has been granted to Captain E. T. Baines, 2nd Battalion York and Lancaster Regiment.

COLONEL D'AGUILAR JACKSON, G. L. C., has been appointed Executive Engineer, Military Works Department, Agra.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Sir George Cotton presiding, and there were also present: Messrs. Ardasir Framji Unwalla, Bhagwandas Nurrotamdas, the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatwadekar, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Darashah Ratanji Chichgar, Dr. Dominick A. D'Monte, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinathji, Messrs. Dinshaw B. Master, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, F. Edgelow, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Commander T. G. R. Finny, Messrs. H. G. Gell, Hari Sitaram Dikshit, Charlestone Hewett, Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, Mr. Jamsetji Cursetjee Jamsetji, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit, Dr. Kaikhosru Nasarwanji Bahadurji, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Kaliandas Keshavdas, Kavasji Edalji Dadachanji, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy, Maneckshah J. Taleyarkhan, Vety.-Major J. Mills, Messrs. Mir Aun Alli, Mirza Hussein Khan, Professor O. V. Muller, Messrs. Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Rahimtulla Khairaz, G. W. Roughton, Sorabji Kharsetji Dhondi, Sundernath D. Khote, Tribhowandas Mungaldas Nathoobhoy, Tribowandas Varjiwandas, Drs. C. H. F. Underwood and Edward F. Underwood, Mr. Vasanji Khimji, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Rao Saheb Vithalrao Krishnaji Vandekar, and Mr. Hajee Yoosoof Hajee Esmail.

THE HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORT ON THE PLAGUE.

The Corporation resumed debate on the following proposition moved at the last meeting by Dr. K. N. Bahadurji and seconded by Dr. N. N. Katrak:—That the Municipal Commissioner's Administration Report for the year 1896-97, and the report of the Municipal Auditors for the same period, together with "Review" by the Standing Committee, be recorded. (2) That, having regard to the statement of the Health Officer that he suspected plague to be in the city weeks before it was brought to the knowledge of the Standing Committee, the Corporation regret to observe that the responsible officer most lamentably failed not only to realize the gravity of the situation even after the existence of the plague became matter of common knowledge, but also to make regular and full use of the sanitary provisions in the Act enjoining specific duties on the responsible officer of the Muncipality in managing epidemics. (3). That this resolution precede and be incorporated with the Standing Committee's Review of the Administration Report.

It will be remembered that at the last meeting the third paragraph was ruled out of order by the president, and Mr. Roughton moved an amendment to the effect that the second paragraph, which related to the censure proposed to be passed on the Health Officer, should be omitted, and the debate was adjourned till yesterday (Monday) afternoon.

Mr. A. F. Unwalla, in resuming the debate, expressed it as his opinion that Dr. Bahadurji did not deserve the strong remarks made against him by the Municipal Commissioner at the last meeting. The only question before the Corporation was, whether or not Dr. Weir exerted his best according to his own lights. It was quite possible that Dr. Weir's attention had been called to the existence of the plague, and he might have honestly believed that it was not after all such a serious matter as it proved itself to be; but it might be said to his credit that no sooner did he find that the plague was about to take or had taken a serious turn than he did his best to combat and cope with the deadly foe of mankind. He did not think that an officer of such a long standing in the Municipality on the eve of his retirement deserved such a strong censure at the hands of the Corporation, especially when they considered that Dr. Weir had done his duty honestly, faithfully, and to the best of his ability. The Corporation would do well under the circumstances to pass a resolution of a somewhat milder character. It was indeed to be regretted that Dr. Weir did not realize the position earlier than he did, but that of course was no reason why such a strong censure should be passed on that officer. Mr. Unwalla here pointed out that the Corporation sometimes discarded the valuable suggestions of the Health Officer, and, as an instance, he cited the Corporation's refusal to supply water by metre in Bombay.

AN AMENDMENT.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed commented on the resolution of Dr. Bahadurji, which he characterised as unduly harsh. He then entered into the history of the origin of the plague, which commenced in Mândvie ward, of which he (Dr. Ismail) was a representative. The plague was first discovered in September 1896, and it was brought to the notice of the Standing Committee by Dr. Viegas on the 24th of that month. Though the whole of Bombay cried loud and long that plague had broken out in the city, Dr. Weir persisted in saying that it was not the plague, but that it was a certain kind of fever. That officer first refused to recognise the plague; then he allowed the sick people to be carried from one house to another and from one district to another. Not only that, but he allowed sick persons to travel up-country with impunity, and failed to realise the gravity of the occasion in time to check the disaster. The only means he at first adopted to check the plague was the burning of sulphur and dammer in front of houses where plague cases had occurred, and Dr. Weir at that time said that it was done with a view to disinfect the houses. In his report, however, that officer, being afterwards apprised that sulphur and dammer did not act as disinfectants, stated that they were burned to mark out the houses and places where the plague had broken out. It was stated that Dr. Weir did not fully appreciate the damages attendant on the plague, because it was a disease which had not occurred for centuries. But those who brought forward such an argument forgot that plague had broken out about two years ago at Hongkong, and the Indian papers fully described it. The speaker then pointed out several anomalies and inaccuracies which he seemed to discern in the Health Officer's report, and proceeded to remark that the Corporation was bound to place on record what they thought of the work done by the Health Officer at such a juncture, so that it might be read by and act as a guide to officers similarly situated in future. He then moved an amendment that the Corporation, while recognising the strenuous efforts made by the Health Officer to deal with the bubonic plague which broke out in Bombay in the year 1896, regretted that he should not have fully recognised the gravity of the situation when the first cases of plague occurred in the town.

Mr. Maneckshah Taleyarkhan, in seconding the amendment, said that if he gauged the feeling of the Corporation aright, they were not inclined to carry Dr. Bahadurji's proposition either unanimously or even by a majority, as it was not only a vote of censure, but a vote of want of confidence which would for ever blast the credit and reputation of that officer, who had faithfully served the Municipality for so many years. Though Dr. Weir at first refused to believe in the existence of the plague in the city, he afterwards worked with a will and energy to stamp it out. (Hear, hear.) If he had first raised a cry, and had the disease not turned out the plague, the very members who now complained of his line of action, would have assailed him for expenditure to stamp out the disease. He then spoke of the wastage of water in the town, remarking that he had himself witnessed the criminal waste of water in houses which he visited as a Justice of the Peace during the plague. He thought that the stand-pipes, which had been cut off in several parts of the town, ought not to be replaced. He considered that it would be physically beneficial to women to go to some distance to fetch water for home consumption. It was a delightful sight to see women up-country carrying pots of water on their heads, as it was a little exercise to them. (Laughter.)

Dr. N. N. Katrak remarked that he found that there was considerable misunderstanding on the subject. Members seemed to confound the remarks of the mover of the proposition with the proposition before the Corporation. He admitted that the mover had given many hard knocks to the Health Officer, but he had received many from the Commissioner in return, and so far both the sides had had their full say. What the Corporation had to see was that those remarks did not influence their vote. They had simply to consider the proposition on its own merit, and not in relation to these remarks. He regretted that he had to take part in such a disagreeable matter, but members had to do a duty disagreeable though it might be. The position was this: On the 23rd of September, 1896, Dr. Viegas announced the existence of palgue. On that occasion the Committee had before them three independant testimony—one was from Dr. Viegas of the clinical description of cases seen by him; (2) the testimony of Dr. Surveyor that he had found plague microbes or something similar to it; and (3) the testimony of Mr. Shroff that large numbers of dead rats were found in Mandvie. Now those who had kept themselves informed of what was passing in Hongkong during the plague epidemic through the *Lancet*, *the British Medical Journal*, and other medical periodicals, would at once have been placed on their guard on such testimony. If this statement was not convencing, it at any rate ought to have warned them that something very serious was upon the city, and that it was their duty to have proceeded on the assumption that such a serious calamity as plague was upon the city. Instead of this, the Municipal Executive trifled with it. There was even an unseemly haggle after a name. The two Committees—Dr. Cook's and Dr. Cleghorn's—declared it to be plague, still the Municipal Executive would not admit it. Even in the weekly mortuary returns published in the "Government Gazette" for the last weeks the word "Bubonic Fever" was still used. The whole world were convinced about the existence of plague. But there was still hesitation and vacillation in the Municipal Executive. It was when ignoring the existence of plague was no longer possible that the Health Officer roused himself, and then he worked with a zeal, energy, and devotion which an Englishman alone could show. He said that those who were for the proposition did not fail to appreciate his services at the later stage of the epidemic. But there was no doubt that if in the beginning of the epidemic only a fraction of that energy had been displayed, it was not possible to say what migh not have occurred; perhaps plague would have progressed all the same, but then the

would have had the satisfaction of knowing that all that was possible to be done was done. He then read the several parts of the proposition and contended that there was nothing more than mere statement of facts. He said that these statements were capable of being proved, but he did not like to go into them, as they had been gone into at great length. He did not care whether the proposition or the amendment was carried. If the members wanted a proposition with some alteration in words they were welcome. But he urged the members to keep in mind the distinction between the remarks of the mover and the proposition before the Corporation.

DR. BAHADURJI'S REPLY.

Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, in replying on the whole said:—Ingenious and ingenious have been the attempts made to cloud the real issues under consideration, and the Municipal Commissioner would seem to have been driven to adopt the methods of advocates defending cases altogether shaky, and not a little shady. And I must confess that as I sat listening to the Commissioner reading with eloquence and an air of piety and innocence his beautiful defence of Dr. Weir and himself, I wondered, and I still wonder, how a gentleman's public utterances on the work and merits of a public servant could be so diametrically opposed to his opinions expressed in ordinary conversation. I doubt if any one could be easily found to excel the Commissioner in his nice little way of saying things he does not believe in or mean. The matter of his speech I shall examine after dealing with the speakers who preceded him. I will not quarrel with him for a moment for his tone and temper. Why, Sir, the public record of the events of the past few months—the general and bitter outcry against the management of the plague by the Municipal Executive, in which all classes of people joined, native as well as European, the loud and persistent demands for Government intervention by the people and the Press, the confusion, the panic, not from plague, for the people who believed in "kismet," and took plague to be a divine visitation, were not afraid to die of it, but from the molestations of the Municipal Executive, all this changing panorama-like into order, cheerfulness, a general sense of security and willing co-operation of the people, the moment the Municipal Executive were placed under the orders of General Gatacre—all this is no small mortification even to a most thick-skinned Municipal Commissioner. The tone and temper born of such consuming mortification deserves our pity and not our anger. After some further remarks, he said: The Commissioner says that epidemics are not to be controlled by a few set sections of the Act, and conveniently ignores the fact that the Epidemic Disease Act Notification for the appointment of a Plague Committee was rendered necessary for the purpose of taking the management of the plague from his and Dr. Weir's hands and entrusting it to General Gatacre. What in effect did the Governor's message to the Corporation say, but that the Municipal measures of chasing the plague with quicklime and other disinfectants are not only measures required for the management of an epidemic. What was wanted was a regular and systematic segregation and ample and suitable provision for the sick and the healthy. The Government waited, and waited to see if the Commissioner and his coadjutors would rise to the occasion and set to work in the right way; and it was only when he could wait no longer that he gently dropped the Commissioner and put him under the order of the General, or, as is expressed in official language, put him on the General's Committee. The Commissioner pleads ignorance of plague measures because he had no experience of it. But he had access to the knowledge of these measures, and the duties of Medical Officer of Health are all laid down in modern text books that could be purchased from any book sellers in Bombay. After pointing out those duties, he said: Let us see how our Executive set to work to carry out these canons of public health. One cannot know the progress of the epidemic without a correct return of the daily mortality. It is now notorious how the figures of the Health Officers were discredited, and how the Police took upon itself the work of counting the daily corps. I will not scrutinise the mysterious manipulation of figures by the Health Department. The anxiety and the *qui vive* displayed by our Health Officer, even after his attention was publicly drawn to the assistance of the epidemic, is to be gauged by his notorious absence from the city on some errand or another, perhaps of buying bullocks. The fact of his refusing to recognise plague as plague I shall deal with presently. Coming to the question of ambulances, I don't know if the Commissioner has made a bold defence or a damning confession. The Commissioner says he did provide what he considers a very sufficient number, viz. nine vans and one ambulance, knowing, full well that according to his own showing when the cases were very nearly halved the first thing General Gatacre set to work about was to order some forty ambulances. Does he mean to make us believe that nine vans and one ambulance sufficed? Does he pretend not to know of the damning disgrace to the Municipal Executive of carting away in a van constructed to carry one person as many as seven and ten people all in a heap, with the result that the bottom three were taken out at the hospital gasping, and died no sooner were they laid down, and of carting away people in ordinary "khataras" and "rechlas."

Mr. Roughton: Is it all correct?

Dr. Bahahurji: It is absolutely true.

Dr. Bahadurji, continuing, said: Coming to the question of hospital accommodation, is not the Commissioner's defence more like an incriminating confession? Why did the Government want to run a hospital? Was it not because they recognised that the Municipality had failed? It was said that I fell foul of Dr. Weir's report because of his epistolary style and because of his very graphic narration of facts. Well, Sir, if fiction is graphic narration of facts, or of a peculiar epistolary style, I do emphatically denounce it. Just turn to page 132, para. 103 of the report, Dr. Weir, instead of honestly acknowledging his mistakes, tries to cover it by statements which are absolutely untrue. I might have used a shorter and more direct term—but let us see what the statements are. He says Dr. Viegas first publicly announced the plague at the end of September. And then he says that he had no doubt even before as to the nature of the disease, a statement absolutely untrue, as so conclusively shown by Dr. Jan Mahomed by quoting Dr. Weir's own words written in November last. And what is more untrue still, he says that the disease was treated as the bubonic plague from the first. He then says that he had hoped that as before those cases of glandular fever would not spread, that he would have been as successful as at other times, had the rats not been infected, and had the year not been abnormal and food scarce and dear. This is indeed a glorious statement. In trying to cover his early guilt, he has tried to fence round with the result that he has hopelessly knocked himself down. Now there is no such disease as glandular fever with glands in the groin and armpit—that kills in two or three days, not only in Bombay, but anywhere on the face of this earth, unless that disease is bubonic plague. And indeed it is a monstrous statement to make that this fever would not have spread as at other times, but for the rats and the clouds. Is he not insulting the Corporation with his audacious stories? Let not the issues be confounded. I care not what becomes of my proposition, but I will here remind my native friends, and say it without fear of contradiction, that there is not a single member who is not convinced, and who has not said to, that Dr. Weir had miserably failed, and was not the right man in the right place. Let them remember that they are called upon to discharge their duty to their constituents, and if the weakest among them feel that Dr. Weir did what he could according to his lights, but that his lamp is now too old then I ask them will they not require a new lamp that gives modern light for the work of the sanitation of the city? Let them remember that by their vote to-day they are not so much as passing judgment on the work of their Health Officer as upon themselves, for, it will show what grit and grasp and conscientiousness they possess for the Municipal government of the city. I ask each and all to do their duty.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed's resolution was then put to the vote and carried, 24 members voting for and 12 against it. As a substantive proposition, it was carried by 22 votes against 12.

The Corporation then adjourned to Thursday next, at 3-30 p.m.

HINDUS AND THE JUBILEE.

WE are asked to publish the following correspondence:—

Political Dept., Bombay Castle, 8th Dec. 1897.

From Mr. S. W. Edgerley, C. I. E., I. C. S., Secretary to Government, Bombay:

To Mr. Tribhovandas Mungaldas Nathubhoy, Chairman of the Hindu community for the Celebration of the Diamond Jubilee.

Sir,—Under instructions from the Government of India, I am directed to request that you will convey to the Hindu community of Bombay her Majesty the Queen-Empress' gracious appreciation of the sentiments conveyed in the loyal telegram sent by them on the occasion of the celebration of the completion of the sixtieth year of her Majesty's reign.—I have, &c.,

(Sd.) S. W. EDGERLEY,
Secretary to Government.

SKINNY MEN and WEAK WOMEN! Don't despair! PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA is far the best Tonic for you. Is an incomparable, peerless, and unrivalled invigorator of Health, Strength and Vigour of Mind and Body. At MADON, SONS and Co., Bombay.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TEREBENE SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

SURAT NEWS.

OUR Surat correspondent, writing on Saturday (11th instant), says:—The ward system, which has been brought into existence five weeks ago, mainly at the instance of Mr. Wingate, the Plague Commissioner, seems to have worked steadily, though slowly, towards the abatement of the epidemic. An effective organisation and a proper division of work are the two important factors necessary for the achievement of success in any responsible undertaking. The ward superintendents, all Europeans, with only one excepting, a native gentleman, Khan Bahadur Sorabji Rattanji Master, and a host of other subordinates, including many distinguished leading native citizens who have been devoting all their energies to this work alone, seem to be unremitting in their efforts to bring the plague under control. And, as is quite natural, their efforts have not been unsuccessful. The plague seems to have appreciably decreased within the last two weeks. Three factors seem to have been apparently instrumental in showing this decrease. First is the strict quarantine restrictions; second, separation of plague patients from the healthy; and the third, emptying of infected centres by segregating the people in the camps. The camps, about five in number, accommodate nearly 30 thousand people.

Disinfecting operations of infected localities are carried out under the directions of the ward superintendents. Lime-washing of the rest of the houses in the city now under progress everywhere has brought about an abnormal rise in the daily wages of labourers, masons, etc., who can scarce be had for 12 annas a day, while lime, which used to be formerly sold at fourteen annas per maund, could be had with great difficulty at two, and even two and a-quarter rupees per maund. It is said the authorities have arranged to bring in a large supply of lime shortly from up-countries and offer it to the public at greatly reduced rates. This will be a great relief to the poor people who can hardly earn enough to make both ends meet in these unfortunate times. Mr. Moore has, in a notification dated the 6th instant, allowed certain urgently-needed concessions in disinfecting and segregation operations, which will greatly quell popular excitement. Hitherto houses where even suspected cases of plague occurred were immediately washed and disinfected on the removal of such cases to the hospitals after segregating the other healthy inmates to the camps. This was considered a great hardship. This, along with other complaints, was brought to the notice of Mr. Moore by a deputation of ten leading native gentlemen that waited upon him for the purpose, the other day, at the instance of Mr. Bezonji M. Vakil, a well-known member of the local bar. Mr. Moore has acceded to the suggestion of a member of the deputation, Mr. Aderji Jeewanji, and asked the ward superintendent to postpone measures of disinfection and segregation in suspicious cases of plague kept in the observation ward of the General Plague Hospital till they are declared to be real plague cases. This is a step in the right direction, and people ought to be grateful for such little mercies shown to them in their hour of distress. Punishing concealment of plague cases is a necessity. The members of the deputation complained that these were only technical offences and deserved not such rigorous punishments of from five to ten days with an equally heavy fine. It may be hoped that Mr. Moore, with his usual readiness and sympathy, will consider the suggestions of the deputation and try to institute such other measures which while allaying the panic conduce to lessen the chances of concealment.

Following are the official mortality returns of the week:—

	No. of plague attacks.	No. of deaths.	Total from all causes.	Total last year.
4th December ...	14	14	35	8
5th " ...	20	12	20	3
6th " ...	17	8	20	4
7th " ...	13	12	31	5
8th " ...	14	15	30	8
9th " ...	12	10	29	11
10th " ...	9	10	26	5
Total ...	99	81	191	44

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

DURING the week ending December 10th, the following plague cases and deaths were registered in the Presidency:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	103	71
Poona	520	383
Districts.		
Surat	202	145
Thana	11	11
Ahmednagar	58	44
Khandesh	7	4
Nasik	51	45
Poona	104	82
Satara	590	451
Sholapur	558	482
Kolaba	7	5
Ratnagiri	2	2
Belgaum	103	90
Dharwar	28	25
Bijapur	2	2
Karachi	7	5
Territories.		
Baroda	5	3
Kolhapur	1	...
Cutch	53	34
Palanpur	13	11
Janjira	3	...
Akalkot	12	8
Total...	2,440	1,903

The total mortality to date is as follows:—

Plague deaths previously reported......	51,019
" " week ending Dec. 10...	1,903
Total mortality	52,922

NAGPUR NOTES.

THE pupils of St. Francis de Sale's College, writes our correspondent, gave their annual dramatic entertainment in the college premises, on last Thursday evening, when was produced a very amusing three-act comedy by Moliere, entitled "The Rogueries of Scopin." The piece was well staged and the characters well-sustained by the *dramatis personae*, which was alike creditable to the youthful actors as to their teachers. The tableaux vivants, of which there were three, were very good, and elicited all the admiration and applause which they deserved. The vocal music, several songs, and a duet was well rendered, and the splendid college band, under the baton of Father Fernandez, provided some pretty selections, while a comic song by Mr. Marshall, with the very suggestive title "I am a cracked pot in the city," literally convulsed the audience with laughter. The arrangements were all that could be desired and the entertainment in every sense a success for, notwithstanding the several entertainments gone before, the support accorded to the orphans was sufficiently demonstrated by a full house.

The bachelors of the Nagpur District have arranged a Gymkhana to come off in and about the grounds of Dr. Buchanan's bungalow, at Anjini, on Monday next. The function has been got up as a farewell to Miss Templeman and Mr. Martin, as well as to Mr. and Mrs Blenkinsop, all good sportsmen, as the programme has it. There are to be no fewer than eleven events, arranged in the following order:—I. Rengi race—for Bullocks; II. Rengi race—for Ponies; III. Elephant race; IV. Camel race; V. Tape race—for Ladies and Gentlemen (in pairs), on horseback; VI. Bike race—open to the world—distance about 2,000 yards; VII. Tilting and tent-pegging—Ladies and Gentlemen (in pairs); VIII. Bike tilting—Ladies and Gentlemen (in pairs); IX. Gunners' Event; X. Whistling Coon despatch race; XI. V. C. race—for gentlemen who will be nominated by ladies.

There had begun a steady fall in the prices of wheat and rice about a short while back, but within the past fortnight they have as steadily been rising. This appears to be due to the somewhat large exports from Nagpur recently, to meet the requirements of the Commissariat Department with our troops on service in the Tochi and Tirah country.

CRICKET.

AN interesting cricket match was played last Sunday between the Elphinstone Cricket Club and the Noble Cricket Club, which resulted in an easy win for the Nobles by 42 runs. The Elphinstonians going in first scored 84 runs, to which Pochkhana and H. Kanga contributed 19 and 27 runs, respectively. The Nobles in their venture knocked up a magnificent total of 126 runs; Sorab Davar, J. Pocha, and D. Motevala putting up 27, 19, and 17 (not out) in good form. The bowling honor on the side of the Nobles was divided between B. Bottlivala and Driver, the former securing 6 and the latter 4 wickets, while Kaka was the only bowler for the Elphinstonians, who bowled with some success. Almost an hour left and the Elphinstonians commenced their second innings, the Noble Club captain putting in his colt bowlers, with the result that when time was called the first pair of the Elphinstonians piled up a century. Thus, according to the results of the first innings, the Noble Cricket Club won the match by 42 runs.

JOHN BRIGHT C. C. VS. ESPLANADE C. C.

The second match of the season again ended in a win for the Brights by 70 runs. The Brights went in first, and scored 115. M. M. Surti played a correct game and contributed 45, which included 2-fives and 3-fours. M. R. Wadia also played well and put together 18 runs to his credit. Against the most accurate trundling of Bhimadiwala and Wadia, Esplanade C. C. scored but 45 runs. Karanjia and Naterwala were the only batsmen who made a stand, but just escaped entering into double figures.

NEWS OF THE DAY

IT is not improbable that Lord Elgin will pay a flying visit to Buxar on the day of the eclipse: a special train leaving Calcutta on January 21st and returning during the night of the 22nd.

SIR EDWIN COLLEN and Sir Power Palmer visited Dargai and Chagru Kotal on Thursday.

THE Maharaja of Durbhanga has been nominated an Additional Member of the Imperial Legislative Council.

SIR MORTIMER DURAND'S resignation of the Indian Civil Service is gazetted with retrospective effect from August 29th.

ALAMBE KHAN, whose name figured prominently in the Maizar affair, has surrendered unconditionally to General Corrie-Bird in the Tochi Valley.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL HART, V. C., C. B., is transferred from Belgaum to Rangoon District, and Brigadier-General Rolland from Rangoon to Belgaum District.

MR. SLY, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agriculture Department, proceeds on furlough on January 1st. Mr. E. Maconochie will again officiate for him.

THE imports of rice into Calcutta continue to be exceptionally large. For the week ending 21st October—the last for which official figures have been issued—the imports amounted to 72,359 cwt. against 23,972 cwts. during the corresponding week of 1896. The bulk of this, 53,850 cwt., comes from Burma, which sent nothing at all at the same time last year.

THE total eclipse of the sun occurs on January 22nd, not the 21st. The doubt which has existed on the subject, has arisen probably from a confusion of the ordinary and astronomical day, the former beginning at 12 o'clock midnight and the latter at 12 o'clock noon. Thus 8 a.m. 22nd January civil time is 20 hours 21st January astronomical time.

THE balances in the Public Treasuries and at credit of the Government in the Presidency Banks or their Branches on the last day of November showed a slight improvement as compared with the same date last year, but the amount was still only a trifle over the eight crores which are supposed to be the minimum required by Government.

ANOTHER case of death from an overdose or wrong dose of medicine is reported from Rawalpindi, and the victim is Mr. Francis, Secretary to the Rawalpindi District Board. Major Roberts concluded the inquest, and the report of the chemical examiner is now awaited.

THIRTY-SEVEN convicts concerned in the recent jail emeute at Trevandram have been sentenced to various terms of further imprisonment.

THE railway consulting authorities have condemned the project for the Shenkotta-Quilon line on tha score of expense and engineering difficulties. They favour the Tinnevelly route as being less costly and more feasible. The Travancore Durbar's approval of the latter proposal has been asked for.

CHIEF JUSTICE KRISHNASAMI ROW and Subramani Iyer, Director of Registration, Madras, met with a carriage accident last Sunday whilst driving into the fort. The horses took fright at some crackers let off by urchins, and the carriage collided against a portico pillar, and one wheel was completely smashed. The occupants were thrown out, sustaining injuries, luckily not very serious.

FROM the latest statistics it appears that only 141,000 persons are now on relief works or in receipt of gratuitous aid in India, and of this total 114,000 belong to the Central Provinces and 21,000 to Bombay. The Central Provinces show a decrease of 56,000 on the figures of last week, and, unless rain continues to hold off in Madras, the number of persons in receipt of relief should shortly reach the vanishing-point.

THE members of the Cawnpore Club entertained the officers of the 4th Bengal Cavalry to a farewell dinner on Friday night, previous to the departure of the regiment to Saugor. The Brigadier proposed the health of the guests, and Colonel Lamb responded. The regiment has been in Cawnpore for six years and will be much missed.

CONSTRUCTION work on the Calicut-Cannanore Railway is being delayed, we understand, on account of the non-receipt of final orders from the India Office. The project is, of course, definitely sanctioned, but some official papers have still to be signed, and apparently the authorities in Whitehall have not been able to find time to dispose of them! This is all the more exasperating because the working season on the West Coast is fast slipping away.

IN recognition of the meritorious services rendered by Sirdar Bhagat Singh, C. I. E., Aluwalia, to the Kapurthala State, and of the excellent arrangements and praiseworthy administration carried on by him during the absence of the Raja in Europe, His Highness has been pleased to confer upon him the most honourable title of Zubdat-ul-Suzars Amin-ul-Doula Mantazim-ul-Mulk and Hazur Azam.

THE Government of India have addressed the various local Governments concerning the arrangements to be made for receiving and entertaining gentlemen sent out from England to observe the eclipse on January 22nd. As in 1871 every possible assistance is to be given to the observers in order to facilitate their operations. Four parties are being sent by the Eclipse Committee in England, and may be located as follows: (*a*) Viziadrug, Sir Norman Lockyer, Dr. Lockyer, Mr. Fowler and Mr. Graham; (*b*) Gunghati (Rewah), Messrs. Christie and Turner; (*c*) Pulgaon (Central Provinces), Messrs. Hills and Newal, (*d*) Seoni (Central Provinces), Messrs. Copeland and Macpherson. At Talni in the Berars six members of the British Astronomical Association under Mr. Thwaites will take observations. The party for Buxar will consist of nine gentlemen and seven ladies, who will reside temporarily at Allahabad or Benares.

THE following appointments are Gazetted:—Tirah Expeditionary Force: Captain Erskine, 36th Sikhs, to be Adjutant and Quartermaster of the native troops depot at the base; Malakand Field Force: Captain Hewett, Royal West Kent Regiment, to be Superintendent, and Lieutenat P. Dowda of the same regiment, to be Assistant Superintendent of Army Signalling; Tochi Field Force: Captain Malcolm, 4th Gurkhas, to be D. A. A.-G., 1st Brigade, vice Captain Watkis, ordered to rejoin his appointment at Army Headquarters; Lieutenant Henniker Major, Rifle Brigade, to be Provost Marshal, 2nd Brigade, vice Lieutenant Beatty invalided.

THE Famine Commission will meet in Calcutta early in January, and will spend about six weeks in examining all reports, papers, etc., connected with the relief operations. They will then go on tour through the various provinces which suffered from famine, and will afterwards proceed to Simla in April to write their report. It is expected that their labours will be concluded in four months. Mr. T. W. Holderness, as already stated, will be placed on special duty with the Government of India, so soon as he can be relieved of his duties as Commissioner of Allahabad by Mr. F. L. Petre, to prepare all the necessary papers for the Commission.

THE hearing of the Vallur zemindary case by the Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Chester, came on Friday at Madras the Magistrate overruling the objection of Mr. Eardly Norton, counsel for the accused zemindar, that as Mr. Agar, the Commissioner of Police, had dismissed the case as ex-officio Presidency Magistrate, and not as Commissioner of Police, Mr. Chester as a Presidency Magistrate of co-ordinate jurisdiction had no power to take action on a second complaint. Mr. Norton now further contended that there was no charge made out against his client, and the removal and conveyance of a portion of the family property could not be an offence, especially when more than sufficient was left to meet the share of the co-partner. His Worship promised to give his ruling on this point on Monday.

THOSE who remember the late Professor Jevon's alarms respecting the exhaustion of coalfields will be interested in the contempt which is now expressed for coal by our electrical engineers. Here is "Cassier's" comparison of the coal power and the natural water power: "Long before the world's coal supply is exhausted, its price for steam-raising will be prohibitive, while as long as the sun shines the waters which fall into the ocean will be lifted up and carried back to the Great American Lakes. But between Niagara Falls and tide water there are now under construction works to take 150,000 horse power from the St. Lawrence River at the Long Sault rapids, without perceptible diminution of the river's flow through the main channel. The city of Montreal is now getting light and power from the Lachine Rapids, also on the St. Lawrence River, and it may be that the same particle of water will help first to turn the turbine at Niagara, then the turbine at Massena, near the long Sault, then the turbine at Lachine, while a pound of coal burnt at Niagara is gone for ever.

LIEUTENANT JOHANNSEN has been making in Berlin some interesting statements about the South Pole Expedition which Nansen and he talked of when they were together in the hut in Franz Josef's Land. This South Pole Expedition is to be much larger than the one to the North Pole. Besides the Fram, a large vessel, which will be christened the Starkodder, will be engaged. A great number of dogs are to be taken, and many scientific men will accompany the party. One ship is to penetrate into the pack-ice as far as possible, until frozen in, and from that spot sledging expeditions will be made. The other is to sail along the edge of the ice, and to make soundings, examine the bottom of the sea, and engage in other scientific investigations. Lieutenant Johannsen has now completed a work about his journey with Nansen. Its title is to be "Two Together at the 86th Degree."

MR. BRYCE, in his "Impressions of South Africa," makes one addition to the now large collection of Krugeriana. Mr. Bryce, at the time of his visit, was an ex-Minister. President Kruger remarked upon the frequent changes of Government in England, and said: "When we have found an ox who makes a good leader of the team, we keep him there, instead of shifting the cattle about in the hope of finding a better one." The old chief Montsioa (since gathered to his fathers) also had a remark on this subject. He inquired about the course of events in England, and was told of the recent change of Government. His comment, made as it was to a member of the defeated Administration, showed diplomatic shrewdness. "They have made a mistake," he said; "they could not have had a better Government than the old one."

THE effect of electricity on the city of the future is the subject of an interesting paper in "Cassier's Magazine." Owing to the direct conversion of natural forces, as at Niagara, into electricity, the geographical distribution of the cities of the world will in time be changed. No longer will there be any special advantage in nearness to a coalfield or to coal ports and depots. Electric waterfalls will be the grand desideratum. The power wanted for our industries will be produced in the mountains, while the cities will be scattered far and wide over the foothills. The writer in "Cassier's" develop the suggestion of Lord Kelvin that the Highlands of Scotland may become industrially more important to Great Britain than the comparatively flat Midlands. Switzerland, Norway and Sweden, the Austrian Tyrol, and Transylvania, may become the industrial centres of Europe, owing to their superiority in water-power. The Himalayas feed the Ganges, the Indus, the Brahmaputra, and the Oxus by waters which take innumerable giant leaps down the mountain side. The development of this water-power is no longer visionary. The Falls of Zambesi, too, are much more within the range of civilization to-day than any part of Montana, for example, in the United States was thirty years ago.

A CURIOUS letter from the Ameer of Afghanistan is reproduced in the "Bible Society Reporter" for November. It was written in 1884 to the Rev. Worthington Jukes, who had presented the Ameer with a New Testament in Pashtu. From Jamrud, the Ameer replied in acknowledgment of the gift as follows:

I received your letter. You had regretted therein that you had been unable to see me, that through want of leisure you could not. For my part, I am exceedingly sorry that, during my present visit to the Indian frontier, I had not the opportunity of seeing the most learned and intellectual of the British Kingdom. Everything has its own allotted time. The copy of the Bible which you have sent I have received, and I accept it with great reverence. Though we have nothing to do with all that is written therein, yet we respect it, accepting it as a Book handed to us by God. I shall take great interest in its perusal. Moreover, I shall take extracts of all those verses which fully correspond with those of our Koran, besides all such passages that are interesting I shall act up to them. I have had the greatest of pleasures in receiving this present, which is the best of all."

IT is a terribly uphill work to keep up anything like a constant inflow to a big fund like that which the great Balfour smash necessitated. Even the most benevolent of people, of course, get sick of the subject, but that, as the Secretary says, with pathetic truth, "doesn't lift the burden from weary hearts." And there are very weary hearts still pouring in their troubles to the Committee, and entreating for help. "The Lord knows what I have to bear," means one poor seamstress, sixty-three years of age, with bad sight, a painful internal disease, and quite unable to earn anything. "I often feel to want more nourishment than I can get." It is weary work, but it must soon be all over with her for one, and really charity ought not to fail till the end comes.

THE panels for the decoration of the gigantic monument which Mr. Rhodes is erecting in memory of Major Alan Wilson's Shangani patrol, are now being completed (says the "African Critic") by Mr. Tweed, the sculptor. The first has just been cast in plaster ready for reproduction in bronze. Each member of the patrol is to have a place on the panels, and in the one completed there are eight life-size figures. Major Wilson himself is given the central position. He is depicted on horseback with his right arm extended. Although Mr. Tweed has had to work from photographs only old friends of the gallant officer declare that the likeness is excellent. Grouped around the major are Troop Sergeant-Major Harding, Trooper Harold Money, and Sergeant Harold Brown. Captain Barrow is placed at the extreme left of the panel, and Corporals Colquohoun and Kinloch fill up the right corner, whilst near Major Wilson (also on horseback) appears Captain A. B. Kirton.

MR. AUSTIN BRERETON, in an interesting article on Ellen Terry in the *English Illustrated*—on this occasion a Christmas double number—gives Charles Reade's opinion of the famous actress, which is worth quoting:—"Ellen Terry is an enigma. Her eyes are pale, her nose rather long, her mouth nothing particular, complexion a delicate brick-dust, her hair rather like tow. Yet, somehow, she is *beautiful*. Her expression kills any pretty face you see beside her. Her figure is lean and bony, her hand masculine in size and form. Yet she is a pattern of fawn-like grace. Whether in movement or repose, grace "pervades the hussy." In character impulsive, intelligent, weak, hysterical—in short, all that is abominable and charming in woman. Ellen Terry is a very charming actress. I see through and through her. Yet she pleases me all the same. *Little duck!*"

AT the Imperial Institute, on Nov. 22, Mr. E. S. Bruce gave a lecture on his system of electric balloon signalling as applied to scientific exploration in Arctic and Antartic regions. Major P. A. MacMahon was in the chair.—The Lecturer pointed out how great an advantage it would be for a party to have a means of communicating with the ship when away on an exploring expedition, and said it was doubtless possible for an operator to signal from the car of a captive balloon. The smallest size of balloon he could recommend for Arctic exploration purposes would be about 7ft. in diameter, with a capacity of 150 cubic feet and able to lift 500ft. of cable. His system was to group electric lamps inside the balloon, the operator being on the ground or the deck of a ship. In favourable conditions the limit of visibility might be 80 or 100 miles.

DR. FUHRER AND HIS CRITICS.

THE Allahabad paper publishes a letter from Mr. Vincent Smith defending Dr. Fuhrer against his critics on the unfortunately long list of charges of plagiarism. Mr. Vincent Smith is a man for whose opinion we must have a respect, remarks our contemporary, but it is possible that his summing up of the case will not appear so conclusive to others as to himself. The letter is as follows:—

Sir,—Dr. Fuhrer has in my humble opinion been very hardly used by his critics in the *Pioneer*, *Englishman*, and elsewhere. The exact facts of the case being now in my possession I ask your permission to publish them, and hope thus to put an end to an irritating controversy, and to induce your readers to agree with me that the severe criticisms so freely showered upon Dr. Fuhrer are not justified. The charges of plagiarism amount to four, which will be dealt with in order.

I.—THE PABHOSA INSCRIPTION.

A correspondent who signed himself "Outflanked" made the hypothetical insinuation that Dr. Fuhrer had *probably* stolen without acknowledgment the correspondent's discovery of the Pabhosa cave inscription in the Allahabad District. If the correspondent, before rushing into print, had taken the trouble to read Dr. Fuhrer's edition of that inscription (*Epigraphia, Indica, II.*, 242), he would have found the following words:—

"The inscription was first brought to notice by Mr. S. G. Cockburn of the Opium Department (see *Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal* Volume, LVI, Part, I, pages 31 to 35) who made a (not very accurate, eye-copy of it by means of an astronomical telescope, a tentative reading of which was given by Dr. Hornle in the *Proceedings Asiatic Society of Bengal*, for March, 1887, page 105. In January 1887, during a short visit to Kansambi, the inscription was independently discovered by me, and I now edit it according to impressions taken from the rock."

No acknowledgment could be more precise, and every fair-minded man will agree with me that the letter of "Outflanked" was unjust and unjustifiable.

II.—THE HISTORICAL INTRODUCTION TO THE BOOK ON FATHPUR SIKRI.

In this instance the accuser has a perfect *prima facie* case, but it is a case which is good only while the other side has not been heard. The introduction referred to was palpably copied from Dr. Stanley Lane-Poole's book, and that gentleman complained both to the *Athenoeum* and to the Indian authorities. Dr. Fuhrer was able to convince both Government and Dr. Lane-Poole that the reference to Lane-Poole's work existed in Dr. Fuhrer's manuscript and had been omitted by an error of the copyist. Government forwarded Dr. Fuber's explanation to the *Athenoeum* for publication, and it was published in that journal. The aggrieved author on the 9th April, 1896, addressed the following letter to Dr. Fuhrer:—"I have to thank you for your two notes. I delayed acknowledging them until I could inform you that the one to the *Athenoeum* was duly published—as it was last week. I quite understand the accidental omission of the reference. Yours truly, S. Lane-Poole." These facts dispose finally of the second charge against Dr. Fuhrer.

III.—LIST OF CHRISTIAN TOMBS.

Very strong language has been used concerning this unfortunate compilation. The work is not altogether a satisfactory one, and it is open to criticism both as regards its contents and its omissions; but it does not deserve the strong language of its reviewers. The review in the *Pioneer* was based on a copy bearing date 1895, which belonged to a cancelled edition. One copy only of that edition was sold, and that copy appears to have been in the hands of the reviewer. The published edition bears the date 1896.

The reviewer, by means of parallel passages, showed with apparent conclusiveness that much of the text was copied from the *Bengal Obituary*, a well known book of reference published in 1851. Yet, that is not the case. The work used by Dr. Fuhrer is a much older one, an official publication of the East India Company, entitled, "*The East India Military Calender*, containing the services of General and Field Officers of the Indian Army" Vols. I—V., London, 1823-30. The compiler of the *Bengal Obituary* evidently copied freely from this official record, and Dr. Fuhrer did the same, not thinking it necessary in the case of an avowed compilation to put in inverted commas his quotations from an old official book of reference. It might have been more judicious for Dr. Fuhrer to cite his authority, but his omission to do so in such a case does not deserve the abuse which it elicited. I understand that Dr. Fuhrer never read the *Bengal Obituary*.

IV.—THE DISCOVERY OF BUDDHA'S BIRTHPLACE AND OF KAPILAVASTU.

The controversial correspondence has been headed "who discovered Buddha's birthplace," but the heading is a blunder. There is no doubt whatever that Dr. Fuhrer was the first person able to read the inscription, who saw the Asoka pillar at the "Lumbini garden" north of Dulha, and who announced to the world that the long sought birthplace had been at last found. He is, therefore, the "discoverer" of the birthplace. The controversy initiated by Dr. Waddell really refers to the city of Kapilavastu some 18 miles further west. Dr. Fuhrer, acting on information supplied by a Nepalese officer, discovered the inscribed pillar at Nigliva, which recorded the visit of the Emperor Asoka to the *stupa* of the earlier Buddha, named Konakamana. Dr. Fuhrer, in his *Progress Report* for 1894-95, explained the value of the inscription for the history of Asoka and spoke of the vast ruins in the neighbourhood, but at the moment he did not recognise that these vast ruins were those of Kapilavastu. Dr. Waddell's share in the discovery is this, and nothing more, that, in his letter to the *Englishman* in June, 1896, he pointed out that the discovery of the *stupa* of Konakamana involved necessarily the discovery of Kapilavastu. The Chinese pilgrim's description shows that the *stupa* was only a few miles from Kapilavastu. Dr. Fuhrer never saw this letter in the *Englishman*, but himself very soon recognised the obvious fact that Konakamana's *stupa* involved Kapilavastu, and he entered into correspondence with Hofrath Professor Buhler on the subject. Dr. Waddell was simply the first to call public attention to an inference which was obvious and unavoidable, and must have been made by a score of people within a month or two.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN AUSTRALIA.

THE same day as the great fire in London the most disastrous fire that has yet occurred in Melbourne broke out in one of the most important business blocks of the city. It raged with appalling fury till about 6 a. m., and in that comparatively short time the greater part of the block, comprising about four out of five acres of buildings, had been converted into an empty ruin. The devastated block is that which lies between Swanston and Elizabeth streets, facing the Flinders-street railway station, and contained the warehouses of some of the leading Melbourne merchants. The fire originated in the warehouse of Messrs. Craig, Williamson and Thomas, Elizabeth-street, which was utterly ruined, with all that it contained. It then swept eastward, spreading north and south among the tall buildings. The Mutual Store, in Flinders-street, escaped with comparatively small damage by fire, but sustained some loss through water. The port Phillip Club Hotel had a similar experience, though the rear portion of the structure was considerably damaged; and several shops near the Mutual Store also escaped destruction; but with these exceptions, the warehouses and their stocks were utterly destroyed. Among them were the whole of Messrs. Sargood, Butler, Nichol and Ewin's warehouse, including the premises lately opened by that firm in Flinders-lane. Messrs. L. Stevenson and Son's warehouse, and other valuable buildings, the fire having made a clean sweep till it stopped at the rear of the Swanston-street frontages. When the flames and smoke cleared away the scene presented was one of ghastly destruction. It is roughtly estimated that the loss caused by this great fire in buildings and stock amounts to £750,000, and that some 2000 persons will be temporarily thrown out of employment.

SIR BENJAMIN STONE, M.P., the well-known amateur photographer, has now handed over to the British Museum authorities the first two sections of his Parliamentary photographs, each consisting of one hundred pictures, for the new National Photographic Record department in that institution. These are now being arranged in boxes at the Museum, and, when complete, will form a most interesting and valuable series. The present groups comprise photographs taken on the Terrace of the House of Commons of exactly one hundred members, and a similar number of exquisitely printed views of the most interesting features in both Houses, such as the Throne, the Speaker's Chair, the Peers' Library, the Commons Lobby, and Westminster Hall.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Stores. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth: go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, December 11.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sir H M Durand, K C S I, K C I E, is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 29th Aug 1897.

The services of Mr E Maconochie, of the Indian Civil Service, Bo Estabt, are placed at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture.

Lieut Col R C Temple, C I E, Supt of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, is granted furlough out of India for two years, with effect from the 20th Jan 1898, or from the date on which he avails himself of it.

Lieut Col G W Anson, Depy Commr, Fyzabad, is appointed to officiate as Supt of Port Blair and Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands during the absence on furlough of Lieut Col R C Temple, C I E, or until further orders. The Rev W F Thomson, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Lucknow Ecclesiastical Estabt, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 23rd Dec 1897.

The Rev G E Nicolls, a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal Lahore Ecclesiastical Estabt, to be a Senior Chaplain, with effect from 1st Oct 1897.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr H H Hayden, Asst Supt, Geological Survey of India, is appointed to officiate in the grade of Depy Supt, with effect from the forenoon of the 24th Nov. 1897, vice Mr P N Datta, on furlough.

Mr H J McIntosh, I C S, is placed on special duty under the Govt of India in the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th Dec. 1897.

The services of Capt A J Pilcher, R E, Offg Depy Supt, 2nd grade, Survey of India Dept, are replaced at the disposal of the Milry Dept, with effect from the 10th Dec. 1897.

In supersession of this Dept Notification No. 2752, dated the 2nd Dec. 1897, the appointment of Lieut W H Bunbury, R E, to the Survey of India Dept, is cancelled at his own request.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Foreign Dept Notification No 306 G, dated the 24th Feb 1897, Mr F Stork, Consul for the Netherlands at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 8th Nov 1897.

With reference to Foreign Dept Notification No 420-G, dated the 11th March 1897, Mr F Stork, Consul for Italy at Rangoon, resumed charge of his office on the 8th Nov 1897.

Capt C J Windham, I S C, a Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Asst Political Agent at Banswara.

With reference to the Notifications Nos. 86 I and 287, dated the 23rd Jan 1884, the Gov Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Capt A F Bruce, I S C, an Asst to the Govr Genl's Agent in Rajputana, to be the Magte of Abu, vice Capt C J Windham, and with effect from the 20th Nov 1897.

Mr E G Colvin, of the Indian Civil Service, and Additional Political Agent of the 1st class, and Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd class and as Revenue and Judicial Commissioner in Baluchistan, with effect from the 7th Dec 1897, vice Mr A Williams, and during the absence on privilege leave of Mr J A Crawford, or until further orders.

Mr A Williams, of the Indian Civil Service, on being relieved of his appointment as an offg Resident of the 2nd class and Revenue and Judicial Commr in Baluchistan, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st class, and is posted as Political Agent and Depy Commr in Quetta and Pishin, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt H L Showers, I S C, a Political Asst of the 2nd (offg 1st) class, is posted as Asst Political Agent in Zhob.

Major C Herbert, I S C, an Additional Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Agent in Kotah, is appointed, on return from furlough, to officiate as Political Agent in the Eastern States of Rajputana, with effect from the date of assuming charge, and during such time as Mr E G Colvin may officiate as Revenue and Judicial Commr in Baluchistan, or until further orders.

The services of Mr J G Lorimer, offg Asst Commr, 1st grade, Punjab, and Asst Political Officer, Tochi, Field Force are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab, with effect from the 4th Dec 1897.

Capt G F Chenevix Trench, I S C, a Political Asst of the 1st class, is posted as Political Officer with Sirdar Ayub Khan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col F A Smyth, I M S, Bengal Estabt, is granted the temporary rank of Surgn Col, with effect from 8th Nov 1897, whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Punjab Frontier Force, vice Surgn Col G McBride Davis, M D, D S O, with the Tirah Expeditionary Force.

Bgde Surgn Lieut Col A S Reid, M B, I M S, Bengal Estabt, is granted the temporary rank of Surgn Col, with effect from the 1st Nov 1897 whilst officiating as Principal Medical Officer, Lahore Dist, vice Surgn Col G Thomson, M B, C B, appointed Principal Medical Officer, Tirah Expeditionary Force.

Capt C H H Gough, 12th Bengal Cavalry Interpreter to H E the Comdr-in-Chief is appointed to officiate in the Army Remount Dept, in the vacancy caused by the deputation to Italy on special duty of Capt A P Westlake, D S O, Supt Hapur Remount Dept. Capt Gough's appointment will take effect from the date of Capt Westlake's embarkation, viz, the 18th Sept, 1897.

STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut A N Hood, Manchester Regt, offg Sqdn Officer, 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, 24th Aug, 1897. Sec Lieut R Gardiner, The Prince of Wales' Volunteers South Lancashire Regt, offg Wing Officer, 10th Regt of Bombay Light Infantry, 28th Oct, 1897. Second Lieut Gardiner will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps, from the 28th Oct 1897, subject to H M's approval. Lieut G R P Wheatley, Norfolk Regt, offg Wing Officer, 24th Regt of Madras Infy, 10th Oct 1897, Lieut M H L Gale, R W Fusiliers, offg Sqdn Officer, 8th Regt of Bengal Cavy, 4th Nov 1897, Lieut F G Hirst, Manchester Regt, offg Wing Officer, 22nd Regt of Bo Infy, 10th Nov 1897, Lieut C de J Luxmoore, R I Regt, offg Wing Officer, 24th Regt of Madras Infy, 12th Nov 1897 and Lieut J Grattan, Hampshire Regt, offg Wing Officer, 23rd or Wallajahbad Regt of Madras Light Infy, 19th Nov 1897.

FIELD OPERATIONS—MALAKAND.

The Govr Genl in Council sanctions the despatch into the Cis-Utman Khel country of a force, as detailed below, for the purpose of enforcing the terms imposed on those tribes which have not yet complied with them:—The Force will be composed as follows:—1st Batt, R K Regt, 21st Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy, 35th Sikh Regt of Bengal Infy, No 8 Bengal Mountain Batty, one sqdrn 10th Bengal Lancers, No 5 Co Madras Sappers and Miners.—Commands and Staff—Officer Comdg the Force—Col A J F Reid, I S C, Depy Asst Adjt Genl—Capt A B E Dunsterville, East Surrey Regt, Depy Asst Qr Mr Genl—Major L Herbert, C I H, Orderly Officer—Lieut H A Vallings, 29th Punjab Regt of Bengal Infy, Intelligence Officer—Lieut A C M Waterfield, 11th Prince of Wales, Own Regt of Bengal Lancers, Field Engr—Capt H J Sherwood, R E, Provost Marshal—Lieut H E Cotterill, R W S Regt, Signalling Officer—Lieut W H Trevor, East Kent Regt, Commissariat Officer—Capt A R Burlton, I S C, Transport Officer—Lieut R S Weston, Manchester Regt.

Senior Medical Officer, Surgn-Lieut-Col P F O'Connor, M D, I M S. Senior Vety Officer, Vety Lt G M Williams, A V D.

The following appointments are made with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:—

Commands and Staff—Supt, Army Signalling, Capt E V O Hewett, 1st Batt, R W K Regt, vice Capt E W M Norie, 2nd Batt, Middlesex Regt, appointed to the Chinese Boundary Commission.

1st Brigade Staff—Assist Supt, Army Signalling, Lieut J W O'Dowda, 1st Batt, R W K Regt, vice Capt E V O Hewett, 1st Batt, R W K Regt, appointed Supt of Army Signalling with the Force.

TIRAH.

The following appointment is made with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties—

Staff at the Base—Capt C K H Erskine, 36th (Sikh) Regt of Bengal Infy to be Adjt and Qr mr, Native Troops Depot, vice Lieut A D Pillard, 1st Batt, 3rd Gurkha Rifle Regt, who has been permitted to rejoin his regiment. This cancels the correction published under the heading "Staff at the Base" in G G O No 1160 of 1897.

TOCHI.

The following appointments are made with effect from the dates on which the officers assume their duties:—Capt P Malcolm, 2nd Batt, 4th Gurkha Rifle Regt, to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl, 1st Bdg, vice Capt H B Watkis, ordered to rejoin his appointment at Army Head Quarters.

2nd Brigade Staff—Provost Marshal Lieut the Hon'ble C H C Henniker—Major, Rifle Brigade, vice Lieut G A H Beatty, 9th Bengal Lancers, invalided.

SUB-MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

First class Asst Surgn G H Stiles, Indian Subordinate Medical Dept, has been transferred to the pension establishment.

COLONELS' ALLOWANCE.

The undermentioned officers of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the Colonels' allowance, with effect from the dates specified:—Col L F Jameson, Unemployed Supernumerary List, 2nd Dec 1897, and Col J E Campbell, 10th Dec 1897.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval:—Lieuts to be Captains—W S Jacob, F C Laing, Hon A F Napier, A C Hickley, R W ADenne, T M Kirkwood, A P D C Stuart, K J G Dunolly, and R B Howe. 8th Dec 1897.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned officers is granted the temporary rank of Lieut Col, whilst serving as Regimental Comdt, Indian Army:—Major H E Porter, dated 11th Nov 1897.

Subject to H M's approval the undermentioned officers are granted the temporary rank of Major, whilst serving as Regimental Seconds-in-Command, Indian Army:—Capt H T King, dated 17th Nov 1897, and Capt T H Hardy, dated 2nd Oct 1897.

SPECIAL.

With reference to Article 250, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, the undermentioned officer, having been absent from military duty for ten years, is transferred to the supernumerary list, with effect from the date specified:—Capt G C Beadon, District Judge, 2nd grade, Offg Depy Commr, Rohtak.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Oudh Vol Rifles—A Gardiner, Gent, to be Lieut, with effect from the 3rd Dec 1897, vice Ford-Anderson, transferred to the supernumerary list.

2nd Batt, B. B and C I Ry Vol Rifles—W Leeson LaTouche Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Lyon, resigned. S O Heinemann Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Davidson, promoted, and T C B Anderson, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Newton, promoted.

Ghazipur Vol Rifles—W K Johnson Gent, to be Lieut, with effect from the 3rd Dec 1897 to complete the establishment, and C H West, Gent, to be Second Lieut, with effect from the 3rd Dec 1897, vice McNair, transferred to the Rohilkhand Vol Rifles.

Hyderabad Vol Rifles—C H Merritt, Gent, to be Second Lt, vice Williamson, transferred to the Madras Vol Guards.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTE.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, December, 8.)

Mr C E Buckland, C I E, Commissioner, on furlough, is appointed to act as Commissioner of the Burdwan Division during the absence, on deputation, of Mr J A Bourdillon, or until further orders.

The services of Mr H J McIntosh, Offg Junior Secy to the Board of Revenue, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

Mr E V Levinge, Offg Magte and Collr, Murshidabad, is appointed to act as Junior Secy to the Board of Revenue, during the absence, on deputation, of Mr E H C Walsh, or until further orders.

The following promotions, confirmations, and appointments are sanctioned in the Indian Civil Service, the officers concerned continuing to act in their respective higher appointments or grades:—

Promoted to the first grade of District and Sessions Judges—Mr B G Geidt, vice Mr F B Taylor, appointed to be Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Mr F W R Cowler.

Confirmed in the second grade of District and Sessions Judges—Mr H E Ransom, vice Mr B G Geidt.

Promoted to the first grade of Magistrates and Collectors—Mr C J S Faulder, vice Mr R C Dutt, retired.

Confirmed in the second grade of Magistrates and Collectors—Mr J L Herald, vice Mr C J S Faulder.

The following Probationary Asst Supts of Police who have been selected by H M's Secy of State for India and allotted to Bengal, are posted to the Bhagalpur district:—Messrs E Corbett, R S F Macrae, F Reddis, and F Lovell Peters.

Mr C E Gouldsbury, Dist Supt of Police, Jalpaiguri is allowed furlough for two years.

Mr E C Ryland, Offg Dist Supt of Police Backergunge, transferred to Raniganj in the district of Burdwan.

Mr J M Coates, Asst Supt of Police Backergunge, appointed to hold charge of the District Police of that district during the absence, on deputation, of Mr E C Ryland, or until further orders.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

WHAT a night it is! Beautiful and balmy in the extreme. It is the 14th of November, and in through my wide open French window, close beside which I write, and I trust will write all the winter long, a mild south wind is blowing high, making it so warm here that I am glad to dispense with my cap and working coat. And this week brings with it clouds of midges, creatures of a day that come to their end in thousands on a great lamp shade. Now and then a moth floats in and many a one of my summer garden friends as well. Little they know of the mystery of life, and we poor human beings know very little better. But He knows. The Power that is for ever evolving good unto better and better unto best, knoweth what it may not be well that we should know for a time at all events. And so-night the shower of meteors comes. Another great mystery of the universe! And there are very many more which it is my opinion feeble-minded Christians should make no attempt to think about, far less to attempt to solve. They will only fall back disheartened, and mayhap filled with doubts and fears that might have been avoided. This world is full enough of griefs and cares for us all without going in search of more. On nights like these it is ever impossible for me to confine my thoughts to earth, and doubtless it is the same with many thousands of my readers. That great starscape spread out before me now, is perhaps rather a sad sight on the whole, though a strangly fascinating one. But it is the illimitable gulf of space fixed between the place where I here sit and those shining orbs that is so awesome and terrible to think of. I must refer the reader to such books as those of the astronomer Proctor, his "Mysteries of the Star Depths," for example, or to a recent address by Sidney T. Klein on astronomy, if he desires to feel really interested in this subject. In a par. or two my poor pen can do but little; yet the subject is not only engrossing but entralling. Think of the dreary planet Uranus, for example, far away in the outer darkness. Sixty times as large as our bit of a word is it, yet the sun to it is but a speck or star; and though around it revolve many moons they have no light to reflect. But farther away still revolves the last planet of our system, sunk so deep into space that although it is rushing round the sun at the rate of twenty-two thousand miles an hour, it takes nearly an hundred and fifty of our years to complete the circuit! When I say that Neptune is three thousand millions of miles from my room window here, it will give the reader something to think of. What sort of people live there in the vasty darkness, and what can be their extraordinary mode of life? For even Neptune is influenced by the sun and belongs to our solar system. But away beyond this the stars attract our attention. There are those within sight on a clear night and those visible only to telescopes, but all are suns, and each has its solar system of worlds, no doubt inhabited, but by what, by whom? This is beyond our ken. Think of it when sleepless. And yonder milky way, which seems like a luminous mist, is composed of millions and millions of stars, that is, suns. Now light travels at the rate of 186,000 miles a second, but even at this bewildering rate of flight, it would take us ten years to reach some of the nearest fixed stars! And ten thousand years to reach a limit! And all around and beyond this terrible universe is a belt of darkness, then other universes and so on ad infinitum. Is is not bewildering?

The researches of the ancient alchemists were directed to the discovery of the elixir of life, of the Philosopher's stone, and of a universal solvent. The first two of the above trinity have long been recognised as chimeras, but in the element fluorine chemists have come extremely near realising the third. At ordinary temperatures this element will act on nearly all substances; and as the recent researches of Professor Dewar and M. Moissan have shown, it retains much of this extraordinary chemical activity even at the temperature of liquid oxygen. The gas itself is very difficult to liquefy, its critical point being below that of oxygen and its boiling point at atmospheric pressure is—187 deg. Cent. or some degrees below that of oxygen. It does not solidify at 210 deg. Cent. The liquefied gas proved to be somewhat lighter than liquid air, and further showed that at its boiling point its specific gravity was about that of amber, or 1·14. This was determined by noticing what materials would sink and what would float in the liquid. Care had to be taken to cool down these substances to—200 deg. Cent. or so before immersing them in the liquid, otherwise many of them would take fire on coming into contact with the gas above the liquid. Between —240 deg. Cent. and—187 deg. Cent. liquid fluorine expands one-seventh of its volume. Even at—210 deg. Cent. fluorine will spontaneously combine with hydrogen and with several hydrocarbons. Dropped on the floor of the laboratory, the liquid set the wood on fire. The liquid dissolves in liquefied oxygen in all proportions, and if the latter is not pure and dry a detonating body is produced. At—210 deg. Cent. liquid fluorine will not attack ice, but will do so with evolution of ozone at a somewhat higher temperature. Mercury is only acted on by the element as the temperature approaches that of the laboratory.

Can Disease be Cured by Fruit?—The so-called "fruit cure," although not much heard of in this country, is well recognised at various places on the Continent, where so-called grape-cure stations have been established. In a recent number of *Modern Medicine and Bacteriological Review* there is an interesting article on the subject, in which the historical side of the question is dealt with. Thus we are told that many medical authorities in the tenth century become enthusiastic in their writings over the remarkable curative virtues of grapes, whilst a certain Van Swieten, of a more modern date, is said to have "recommended in special cases the eating of twenty pounds of strawberries a day." The same gentleman also reports a case of phthisis healed by strawberries, and cites cases in which maniacs have regained their reason by the exclusive use of cherries as food! These instances rather savour of the miraculous; but there is no doubt that the so-called grape-cure for indigestion and other evils, is carried on in many places on the Continent, and that people betake themselves to Meran, Vevey, Bingen, or to Italy and the South of France with the intention of devoting six weeks to the cure, during which time they are expected to have gradually accomplished the feat of consuming from three to eight pounds of grapes daily as the case may be.

This invention is described by Dr. G. Agamennone in the last *Bollettino* of the Italian Seismological Society, the chief merits claimed for it being its comparatively slight cost, (about thirty francs) and its great sensitiveness. In most seismoscopes the movement of a pendulum is magnified by a long pointer, whose tip just passes through a hole in a metal plate, contact with which completes an electric circuit and starts a clock previously set at twelve. In the new instrument the metal plate is not, as usual, fixed, but is connected with a second inverted pendulum, the bob of which is near the top of its supporting rod, while that of the first is near the base.

M. Porche has recently submitted to the Paris Academy of Sciences a method of overcoming the difficulty of keeping the subject still while taking a radiograph. He proposes to use a fluorescent screen, and, instead of taking a radiograph directly on the plate, to photograph the shadow on the screen. An extremely sensitive plate is required, and this plate must be protected from all other rays emanating from the Crookes tube except those which actuate the fluorescent screen. The results depend essentially on the rapidity of the sensitive plate.

The realisation, by the new 6-inch quick-firing gun of Messrs. Vickers, of 2,780 foot-seconds of muzzle velocity for a pressure of 15·9 tons in the chamber is one of the most satisfactory results that has been achieved in the British ordnance world for some time, and has surprised the ordnance officials no less than the ordinary laymen. With an increased length of 2 feet 6 inches, and a more secure and better method of securing the breech-block to the breech—whereby lightness as well as security is obtained—Messrs. Vickers have produced a gun far and away superior to our present 6-inch guns, both in muzzle velocity and striking energy. From a muzzle velocity of 2,200 foot-seconds, they have leapt at one bound to 2,780 foot-seconds; and from a striking energy of 3,356 foot-tons they have advanced to 5,374 foot-tons. These figures speak for themselves, and convey to even the ordinary mind the enormous length of the step they have succeeded in taking in once more giving a superiority to our armament, necessary to the navy and the nation. The new gun is but slightly heavier than some of our present pattern, and, although two feet longer, our naval constructors should not experience much difficulty in providing housing room for them in our casemates, or in fore and aft securing positions when mounted on the broadsides of our smaller cruisers.

Designing your Cruisers to Suit your Cash is the new rendering of an old saw meted out to the naval architect in Spain, for the Government of that country, finding it impossible to raise the wind to the tune of 80,000,000 pesetas (about £3,200,000), on a special tax for the increase of the navy, have just determined that the two "large" cruisers, of which we recently heard so much, are now to be reduced to cockle-shells of barely 2,000 tons each. Apparently the Spaniards find it easier to float a ship on paper than a loan in cash.

ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.
Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially com- Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, where the skin is sensitive, or has be- ghened by exposure on land or sea. It tates, and hence with its soothing and purifying tendency is particularly valuable ates. A luxury for the Toilet and the eable for Children, Creamy lather, de- ed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 13TH OF DECEMBER, 1897.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 18.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actural amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Present 8.30 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	30·162	Calm	2	61·1	44·2	98	...	1·23	+1·11
Sirsa	30·163	NW	5	62·2	39·7	100	...	0·01	—0·07
Delhi	30·117	NW	5	72·2	42·5	74	...	...	—0·16
Agra	30·108	NW	6	81·5	52·2	80	...	...	—0·86
Cawnpore	30·069	Calm	1	79·2	49·5	69	...	...	...
Allahabad	30·043	SSW	1	77·2	48·4	84	...	...	—0·31
Jhansi	30·0·8	NW	1	85·1	54·2	68	...	...	—0·13
Jacobabad	30·231	N	3	68·4	40·6	96	...	0·36	+0·17
Karachi	30·162	ENE	5	79·4	55·2	60	...	...	—0·11
Jeypore	30·170	NW	3	77·5	45·2	83	...	...	—0·25
Ajmere	30·198	Calm	3	73·4	45·3	85	...	...	—0·16
Deesa	30·082	ENE	11	82·2	51·	44	...	...	—0·16
Ahmedabad	30·071	NE	4	86·6	60·3	41	...	...	...
Bhuj	30·122	E	10	80·5	59·0	36	...	...	—0·03
Rajkot	30·067	ENE	4	84·4	57·7	46	...	...	—0·28
Ghadechi	30·028	NW	5	85·5	55·7	66	...	...	...
Veraval	30·007	NNE	7	87·1	67·2	48	...	...	...
Neemuch	30·140	NNE	6	78·7	50·4	45	...	...	—0·21
Indore	30·111	E	1	81·3	49·6	57	...	...	—0·50
Saugor	30·083	W	6	80·2	55·6	57	...	...	—0·65
Jubulpore	30·031	SSE	1	78·9	47·4	72	...	...	—0·56
Roshanabad	30·106	NE	...	80·7	52·8	62	...	...	—0·73
Khandwa	30·071	Calm	2	85·7	50·6	57	...	...	—0·62
Kalpur	30·057	Calm	2	79·2	54·8	72	...	...	—0·02
Nagpur	30·051	Calm	4	81·8	55·2	69	...	...	—1·08
Amraoti	30·044	ESE	3	84·1	47·8	69	...	0·07	—0·75
Akola	30·073	E	2	85·0	50·6	52	...	...	—0·94
Surat	30·009	NE	4	89·1	60·0	60	...	...	—0·17
Malegaon	30·083	WNW	4	84·4	51·0	48	...	...	—0·66
Bombay	29·958	ENE	11	82·6	70·0	73	...	...	—0·98
Poona	30·062	Calm	8	83·1	49·5	48	...	...	—1·41
Ahmednagar	30·040	NNW	4	80·7	49·5	60	...	...	...
Aurangabad	30·052	Calm	3	84·8	52·2	57	...	...	...
Sholapur	30·081	SE	9	85·2	53·1	41	...	...	—1·44
Kalnagri	29·991	E	5	85·4	53·9	48	...	...	—0·99
Belgaum	29·971	ESE	7	82·2	55·9	41	...	...	—2·14
Goa	29·969	E	9	85·0	67·3	65	...	...	...
Karwar	29·959	E	4	87·2	69·6	72	...	...	—2·64
Mangalore	29·904	ESE	3	88·6	69·4	45	...	...	—2·29
Calicut	29·852	E	7	87·3	68·0	80	...	2·16	—2·45
Cochin	29·853	NE	M	90·2	71·6	71	...	2·23	—5·63
Bangalore	30·000	NE	7	78·7	63·4	72	...	0·47	—3·36
Secunderabad	30·081	Calm	3	82·2	52·7	76	...	...	—1·86
Masulipatam	29·974	N	4	84·8	65·2	73	...	...	—7·74
Ballary	30·024	Calm	1	85·0	60·2	50	...	0·15	—4·12
Cuddapah	29·985	SW	L	86·0	61·4	50	...	1·85	—2·29
Madras	29·936	N	9	84·0	68·0	79	...	7·49	—8·68
Coimbatore	29·937	E	3	86·9	62·4	75	...	2·95	—1·76
Trichinopoly	29·922	C	3	86·0	67·4	73	...	2·83	—4·39
Negapatam	29·888	NW	18	81·9	73·9	92	...	2·40	—18·52
Colombo	29·849	NNE	14	83·0	73·8	93	0·16	14·35	—1·29
Aden	30·039	N	10	86·3	71·6	87	..	0·12	—0·29

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, and at Deesa, Ahmedabad and Bhuj, and has been steady or has changed only slightly over the rest of the country. Readings are highest in the north, and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are moderately steep. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to strong at Colombo and Negapatam, and generally light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Neemuch. The maximum temperature is in large excess of the normal at Jhansi, and the minimum 5° in excess at Saugar. The highest temperature in the shade was 90° at Cochin, and the lowest 40° at Sirsa. Humidity changes are unimportant, and the sky is overcast at Colombo. Rain in light showers has fallen at Colombo. The weather is fine and clear in all districts except in Ceylon, where it is cloudy, and local rain is probable.

W. C. NIGEL JONES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, DEC. 13.

Monday:—The barometer has continued to rise over the whole of North-West India, while it has fallen slightly elsewhere. There is a large area of high pressure within which the barometer reads above normal occupies the whole of north-west and central India, and from this area the pressure decreases to a low pressure area over the Bay, where the barometer reads slightly below normal average. Northerly winds continue and are extending over North-West India, elsewhere there has been very little change. Northerly breezes are blowing over the bay area and easterly winds over the west of the Peninsula. The temperature has fallen over a considerable part of North-West India, more particularly to the north of Bombay and Rajputana, as well as over southern half of Madras, and has generally risen elsewhere. Mean temperature is lower than usual over the Punjab, Rajputana, Sind, the Peninsula and Lower Burma and higher than usual elsewhere. The deficiency exceeds ten degrees at Murree, Multan and Bikanir and eight degrees at Sirsa. The excess is over full degrees at Agra, Nowgong and Kendat. The past night was frosty at most of the hill stations. Snow has fallen over Kashmir and north-west Himalayas, and showers of rain at Umballa, Rawalpindi, Trincomalee and Colombo.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 12th December, 1897.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	inches 29·939
Temperature of the Air	degree 76·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·2
Dew Point	66·0
Relative humidity of Air	717
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.)	83·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	68·2
General direction of wind	ENE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours	miles 240

* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT.—DEC. 12.

10 p.m.	73·9

MONDAY.—DEC. 13.

6 a.m.	70·5
10 a.m.	76·3
2 p.m.	82·1
4 p.m.	80·3

GOLD AND SILVER.

CALCUTTA, 9TH DECEMBER, 1897.

THE following are Imports and Exports of Gold and Silver during the official year 1897-98:—

	In the month of October 1897. GOLD. Rs.	SILVER. Rs.	TOTAL. Rs.
Imports	1,55,42,103	1,29,82,084	2,85,24,187
Exports	19,02,926	82,40,266	1,01,43,192
Net Imports	1,46,39,177	47,41,818	1,83,80,995
To the end of the month of October 1897, Progressive.			
Imports	4,45,87,733	8,01,55,394	12,50,43,127
Exports	1 31,02,526	3,37,92,958	4,68,95,484
Net Imports	3,14,85,207	4,67,62,436	7,82,37,643

Silver received and coined in the Mints during the official year 1897-98.

COINS AND BULLION RECEIVED (ASSAY VALUE).

	Calcutta. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
In the month of Oct. 1897	2,44,900	54,50,555*	56,95,455
To the end of the month of Oct. 1897, (Progressive)	10,22,140	3,62,24,313	3,72,46,453
COINED AND EXAMINED.			
In the month of Oct. 1897	1,74,954	92,23,390	93,98,344
To the end of the month of Oct. 1897	11,72,965	3,54,22,898	3,65,95,863

* Of which Rs. 54,03,380 represent bullion received for the coinage of British Dollars.

OPIUM REVENUE.

THE following is the Opium Revenue of the 8th December 1897, compared with the Estimates for the year 1897-98.

	Latest Month. In Dec. 1897. Bengal. Rs.	In Nov. 1897. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	31,93,750	10,00,000	41,93,750
Actual	33,82,385	12,14,500	45,96,885
Better than Estimate	.....	2,14,500	1,03,135
Worse than Estimate	1,11,365	...	...

Nine Sales of Bengal Opium and eight months' pass duty on Opium exported from Bombay.

	To end of Dec. 1897. Bengal. Rs.	To end of Nov 1897. Bombay. Rs.	Total. Rs.
Estimate	3,14,43,750	1,01,00,000	4,15,43,750
Actual	3,04,17,435	69,81,100	3,73,98,835
Better than Estimate	.....	.....	.....
Worse than Estimate	12,16,315	31,18,900	43,35,215

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"The Owl Pen is par excellence the Ladies' Pen." Court Journal
"The Pickwick Pen embodies an improvement of great value." Engineer
They come as a boon and a blessing to men, The Pickwick, the Owl and the Waverley Pen
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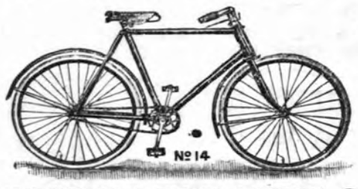
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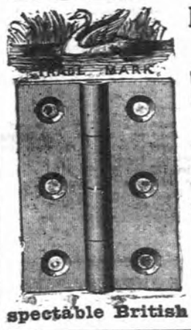
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